The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2323. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of Congress on the Appropriation Bills.

Report of the Seaman Investigating Committee.

Failure to Recognize the Liberals in Mexico—The Supposed Failure of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The Cabinet had another meeting to-day for the discusion of Mexican affairs. It was finally decided to decide upon nothing. It is quite evident that the President is too fearful of another defeat to recognize the Liberal Government immediately, as he designed to make a treaty, and ask an appropriation to carry it into effect before adjournment. Still, the President intimates that he will recognize the Liberal Government upon the receipt of the details of the *Tennessee's* news, if it shall justify such action. There is some reason to suppose that he hesitates in part because of the difficulty to be decided as to who shall be the new Minister to Mexico. Well-defined rumors to-day are, that either BENJAMIN will go to Mexico soon, or the author of the ill-fated Toodles bill will replace CASS in the State Department.

Mr. BUCHANAN is deeply mortified at the failure of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, upon the success of which he had staked his entire Central American policy. The evidence that he has been completely bamboozled by OUSELEY and family is overwhelming. The Government has not received a line from Nicaragua explanatory of the failure to ratify the Treaty. Gen. JESUP is also without dispatches on that or any other subject. The British messenger has arrived with dispatches to the Legation, confirming the news of the ratification of the Ouseley Treaty, but not a word about the other. JESUP is also much mortified, and declares that the American Government has just cause to complain of such treatment. He now apprehends the worst.

It is possible that Congress will grant the President authority to use force to protect American interests in Central America. The Cabinet will hold a special meeting on the subject to-morrow.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The Select Committee appointed at the last session to examine the accounts and conduct of General CULLEN, the former Clerk of the House, acquit him of any corruption or dishonesty in the discharge of his duties. They have reported the facts connected with every charge, which on investigation was found worth attention. In some cases the Committee thought that more care might have been exercised, but this amounted to no more than a failure to correct preëxisting abuses.

Much interest is manifested with regard to the organization of the next House in view of the present probability of an extra session. Several gentlemen of the Opposition are spoken of for the various offices, and prominent among them EDWARD BALL, an ex-member from Ohio, who, now here, is named for Clerk.

The Naval bill which passed the House to-day, proposed, as it was originally reported, to appropriate about ten and a half million dollars, but it was cut down to the extent of two and a quarter millions. It appropriates $674,000 for the completing of the seven steam sloops-of-war and sidewheel steamers, heretofore authorized.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, from the Post-Office Committee, reported adversely to a large number of memorials asking for post routes.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, moved to take up the Homestead bill, but the Senate refused, 25 against 29.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., Jones, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Thomson of N. J., Toombs, Ward, Wright, Yulee.

Committees of Conference were appointed to meet the House on the Legislative, and Executive, and Consular, and Diplomatic Appropriation bills.

Mr. HOUSTON then took the floor to make a farewell address. He said he had been forty-six years in public life, and would leave it to posterity to determine how he had spent his time, and he was content to stand on the foundation it might place him. He embraced the occasion to rebut the calumnies by which he had been assailed. Some of them had been recently circulated by persons animated by the deepest malignity towards him. He especially cited the compilers of the *Texas Almanac* just laid on his desk, and was very severe on the Rev. Dr. JAS. H. PERRY, of New-York, who had recently lectured on San Jacinto. That person joined the Texans from patriotism, connected with an attempt to sell a free yellow girl in New-Orleans. Mr. HOUSTON had placed him on his staff, yet he had been for the past twelve years sedulously engaged in defaming his character. Had it not been for his (HOUSTON'S) clemency, he (PERRY) would have been executed in Texas for holding communication with the enemy. Mr. HOUSTON then reviewed at considerable length his own military career, to defend it from the imputations which his enemies had recently revived and circulated. Mr. HOUSTON concluded by saying this was the last time his voice would be heard in that Chamber. With the gentlemen who had successively occupied the seats, he had ever attempted to cultivate friendly feelings. He knew their great abilities, and that they will exert them to give strength and stability to the Union. His prayers will be that light, knowledge, and patriotism may guide them, and that under their influence and exertions peace and prosperity may be secured to the latest posterity.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up. The first section of the bill appropriates for the transportation of the inland mails, $12,623,000; for compensation to postmasters, $2,375,000; for compensation to clerks, $950,000; for ship, steamboat and way letters, $20,000; for advertising, $70,000; for mail bags, $50,000; for printed blanks, $60,000; for wrapping-paper, $50,000; for mail locks, keys, seals and furniture, $15 000; for mail depredations and special agents, $75,000; for miscellaneous payments, $200,000; for postage-stamps and stamped envelopes, $100,000; for a new edition of the Post-Office laws and regulations, $15,000.

Section 2, provides for the deficiencies of revenue in the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1859, by appropriating for the same $3,838,700.

Section 3, enacts that if the Post-Office revenue shall be insufficient to defray the appropriations of Section 1, the deficiency at the expiration of each quarter of the fiscal year shall be paid from the Treasury.

The total amount appropriated is $19,500,000.

After much discussion the third section was stricken out, and in lieu thereof was inserted a section, providing that the sum of six millions of dollars be appropriated from the Treasury to meet the deficiences of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1859, but that the Postmaster shall in no event expend or incur any liabilities whatever over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Adopted.

About six hours was spent in the discussion of the bill and amendments thereto.

The debate was uninteresting, and much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings.

An additional section, reported by the Committee, was adopted, providing that the Postmaster-General report at the commencement of the next session, what post-routes have not paid one-half their cost; also, that he report on what items of the Department, generally, the expenses may be reduced.

An amendment offered by Mr. BRODERICK was adopted, reducing the salary of the California Mail Agent from $5,000 to $1,600.

Mr. WILSON amended by cutting down most of the miscellaneous items, as advertising, mail-bags, wrapping paper and post-office blanks, making a total saving of $80,000.

In reference to the blanks, he said he was cognizant of a case where Mr. RICE, Editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, had a contract for printing blanks for $40,000, which cost him just $5,000—the profit being divided, fifty per cent. to the Washington *Union*, five per cent. to Mr. APPLETON, Secretary of State, and three per cent. to a paper published in the interest of a Member of Congress.

Mr. MASON said if the facts were so, it is due to the Senate and to the country for the Sentor to lay his information before them.

Mr. WILSON reiterated the statement, and said that Mr. RICE himself had said so, and moreover that the arrangement was with the cognizance of the President of the United States.

Mr. CAMERON said the matter was so notorious that everybody, except perhaps the Senator from Virginia, must know all about it. Mr. RICE was, until recently, a creature of the President's, but recently they had a quarrel, and he went about blabbing all about it.

Mr. MASON—Did Mr. RICE tell the Senator so?

Mr. CAMERON—The way to get this information is to appoint a Committee of Investigation, or sue me for slander, and that will bring the evidence. I am responsible for all I say here or elsewere. Just bring here BILLY RICE and the President. They know all about it, and I think my colleague knows something about it to.

Mr. MASON—Did Mr. RICE tell you so?

Mr. CAMERON—I do not speak to Mr. RICE.

Mr. MASON—Then you bring here the rumor and hearsay of the country to make these grave charges of fraud.

Mr. BIGLER said that whatever extravagance there might be in the printing of these blanks, he could say that the whole was executed in accordance with law, and the prices were fixed by law.

Mr. BIGLER then explained the details of the affair, and added that his colleague was scarcely justified in these imputations on the President.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, while considering the prices for printing these blanks two high, he could not believe the imputation cast by the Senator from Pennsylvania on the President. He had no doubt that the Senator himself believed it, but he (JOHNSON) could not give it credence.

Mr. CAMERON said to show his sincerity he would move for a Committee of Enquiry.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment was then adopted.

Mr. IVERSON proposed to add a clause to the bill increasing the rate of postage from three to five cents, for the reason, as he stated that that the Post Routes bill, to which was added a similar provision, is an unimportant bill, which the House, if adverse to raising the rate, would let fall to the ground, whereas they could not throw over this appropriation.

Lost. Yeas, 19; Nays, 27.

At 12¼ o'clock, on motion of Mr. GREEN, the Senate adjourned, by Yeas, 23; Nays, 17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, made a personal explanation relative to a dialogue between himself and Mr. BRYAN, his colleague, involving a question of veracity After the colloquy had been continued some time this morning, Mr. REAGAN asked whether Mr. BRYAN intended to impute dishonorable motives to him. If so, then they would know where they stand.

Mr. BRYAN, in reply, said, among other things, if his colleague was aggrieved, he knew where he could right the wrong. He should not shelter himself under any constitutional provision of his State. He was responsible here and elsewhere for what he said.

Mr. REAGAN charged his colleague with having sought to place him in the light of not being a good Southern man, but he (REAGAN) had always professed to be a national man, repudiating all sectional heresies and fanaticism, whether coming from the North or South. He would ever resist all violations of the moral or statute law to build up political or sectional parties. He had once gone through the ordeal, and was ready again to meet the people of Texas on this issue.

There was much excitement prevailing during this colloquy.

The House took up the Naval Appropriation bill, and concurred in Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment, reducing the appropriation for repairs, armament, equipment, fuel and hemp, from $3,100,000 to $1,900,000, by 122 against 66.

The amendment reducing the appropriations of $1,192,000 for the ten Navy-yards to only $130,000, was concurred in by 58 majority.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to revive for two years the act authorizing the Treasury notes.

Objections were made, when Mr. PHELPS moved a suspension of the rules.

Not carried, 93 against 108.

Mr. PHELPS moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether it would be in order to offer a tariff bill as an amendment to that bill.

The Speaker replied that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union would have to determine that question, as it would come before him.

Mr. PHELPS' motion was agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, moved to strike out the item of $250,000 for continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, which motion, after debate was rejected.

Mr. REILLY offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order, reviving the Tariff act of 1846.

At twenty minutes past 11 the Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, to the House.

Mr. GEO. TAYLOR, from the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the Superintendent of Public Printing, made a report. The Committee say that the books are so negligently and loosely kept that it is impossible to arrive at any definite knowledge of the business done in the office. The accounts in some instances appear balanced when such is not the case. Considerable sums have been collected on the same under the direction of the present Superintendent. The certificates issued for engraving and lithographing do not agree with the accounts kept by the parties who did the work. They exhibited their books and swore that they had been paid for all the work done. Their books show the amount received by them, yet it appears that certificates were issued to several parties for greater amounts than appear in the books. In one case there was a difference of $10,000, and another of over $6,000, the difference being against the Government. The paper accounts do not agree. Several hundred reams are unaccounted for. The Committee say. In fact, there appears to have been a singular fatality about the books. The accounts connected with these matters, but few of them, could be explained, and none entirely satisfactory. They unanimously report that the facts show conclusively there existed a combination for the purpose of compelling all the contractors to pay in some way for their contracts; that this was the general belief among the contractors, and the payment for the contracts either in the way of loan, commission or per centage was as general as the belief. The contractors found it necessary to employ certain agents in Washington to attend to their business, and had to pay them largely before they got work. As a general thing they say they did not know that Mr. SEAMAN was interested in the matter, but that they got no work until after they employed particular parties. The contractors were all led or forced to employ the same agents, although they had no previous acquaintance with them. The paper contractors employed the public printer to act as their agent, for which they paid him about three and a half per cent. The printer employed a clerk to do his little work at a yearly salary of $1,000, while the printer received for doing nothing from $6,000 to $10,000 per annum. The engravers and lithographers found it to their interest to employ the Public Printer to act as agent to look after their interests, and receive the money to be paid. The Committee report they traced between $35,000 and $45,000 into his hands; some $10,000 into the hands of others, and about $30,000 direct to SEAMAN, which last sum was given by way of loans, still remaining unpaid, a small portion now paid by the contractors direct as per centage. The Committee found two or three agreements to pay money direct for contracts, two in favor of Mr. SEAMAN, and one in favor of the printer, but found the one including the largest sum broken by reason of the refusal of one of the paper contractors. In the second case, the money was paid not to the printer, but to other parties not known to the witness. As to the third contract for twenty per centum on account of lithographing, the Committee could not ascertain whether it was paid or not. The combination referred to existed for all contracts going through SEAMAN'S office. The Committee say that "the testimony in the case forces them to the conclusion that some intimate and confidential relation existed between Mr. SEAMAN and the principal parties involved, and that they were not ignorant of the action and interests of each other." From the facts found, the Committee feel constrained to submit the following resolution for the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That A. G. SEAMAN, late Superintendent of Public Printing, has been guilty of improper and illegal practices in the discharge of his official duty, and in violation of the provisions of the act approved on the 26th day of August, 1852, creating the office of Superintendent and defining the duties thereof.

Resolved, That the testimony in this case be certified to by the Clerk of the House of Representatives and sent to the District-Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Adjourned.

Contradictory Reports from Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 28.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, this morning, contradicts the report that the English vessels of war threatened to interfere with the *Tennessee*, and also states that a force would be landed from the English and French vessels to protect the lives and property of the subjects of their respective nations, unless MIRAMON guaranteed their safety before attacking Vera Cruz.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 27.

The Leavenworth *Times* has advices from Denver City to the 2d inst. New valuable discoveries are reported at Vasques Fork, 10 miles from the Denver claims. The claims were being rapidly taken up and large accessions to the population were coming from California, Utah and New-Mexico. The Winter had been very mild and the Indians numerous, but peaceable.

The Ball of the Boston Light Infantry.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The Ball of the Boston Light Infantry, at the Boston Theatre to-night, is one of the most brilliant social gatherings that has ever taken place here. Governor BANKS and Staff, many of the high military officials of the State, officers of the Army and Navy, with delegations from the military of New-York, Rhode Island, Maine and other places were present. The theatre was admirably decorated, and the entire affair exceedingly elegant and imposing.

The Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 25th inst. News unimportant.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Princess on the Mississippi.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS LOST AND MISSING.

The Boat Burnt to the Water's Edge.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 28.

The steamboat *Princess* from Vicksburg for New-Orleans, exploded her boiler, caught fire and burned to the water's edge at Conrad's Point, near Baton Rouge, on Sunday morning. Four hundred passengers were on board of her at the time, two hundred of whom are lost and missing—mostly residents of Louisiana and Mississippi. A large number of those on board were ladies.

Those known to be killed are as follows:

J. W. SEYMOUR, of Baton Rouge.

Mr. CALHOUN, of Maysville, Ky.

The Pilot and Assistant Engineer of the *Princess*.

H. B. MURPHY, of St. Louis.

J. HODGES, of Mississippi.

Three persons whose names are unknown.

Among the missing are the following:

CHAS. BANNISTER and L. HOWARD, Representatives from New-Orleans to the State Legislature.

JOSEPH CLARK, second clerk.

SAMUEL WARTS, of Virginia.

No other Northern or Eastern names have as yet been ascertained. A large number were badly scalded and otherwise injured.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was one of the finest on the river.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

A large brick storehouse No. 245 Broad-street and extending through to Purchase-street was totally consumed to-night with its contents of cotton, gunny bags, linseed and other kinds of merchandise. The building was about 100 feet deep, five stories high and belonged to the Sears' estate. The Sailors' Home, adjoining on Purchase-street was damaged to the extent of about $2,000 by water. The building destroyed is well insured. It is impossible to get the amount of the loss to-night, but it is very heavy.

Burning of the Utica Theatre—The Mayoralty.

UTICA, Monday, Feb. 28.

On Sunday morning the theatre in this city was destroyed by fire. The theatre cost $18,000, and was insured for $5,000. It was owned by Mr. ROTH, of Troy.

The Ship Elizabeth.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The ship *Elizabeth* has been stripped, and lighters are now taking out her cargo. There is a prospect of getting her off if the weather continues moderate.

Utica Mayoralty Nomination.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. CHARLES S. WILSON is the Democratic nominee for Mayor in this city.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived at the Bar at 10 o'clock this morning, and at her wharf at 2 o'clock, all well.

Incendiary Fires in Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The Cold Spring House, an unoccupied hotel in Roxbury, was nearly destroyed by fire last night; loss about $5,000; insured for $2,000. Two other smaller incendiary fires occurred in the same city during the night.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

CONTINUED RAINS—NEW TREATY—NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON — A TRAGEDY — THE COFFEE MARKET.

Our files of Rio papers extend to Jan. 13—five days later.

The rains continued and had inflicted serious damage in the suburbs of the city.

The *Jornal do Commercio* says, that on January 2, a definitive treaty between Brazil, the Oriental Republic, and the Argentine Confederation—which the three contracting powers bound themselves to make in the preliminary Convention of August 27, 1828—was signed at Rio de Janeiro. The Plenipotentiaries were Sr. PARANHOS and the Visconte DE URUGUAY on the part of Brazil; Don LUIS J. DE LA PENA on the part of the Argentine Confederation, and Don ANDRE LOMOS on the part of the Oriental Republic of Uraguay. The provisions of this important document have not yet transpired, but it is supposed to guarantee the integrity of the Argentine territory, and consequently to contemplate the restoration of Buenos Ayres to the Confederation, if necessary, by force of arms. As soon as the treaty was signed Sr. PENA left for Parana on board of the Brazilian war steamer *Paraense*, which was placed at his disposition by the Imperial Government.

The subject of placing a new line of steamers upon the Amazon, connecting the frontiers of Peru with Para, was receiving attention. The newspapers of the Amazon region, supported by those at the Capital, were urging the measure upon the notice of Government, with strong probabilities of obtaining a sufficient subsidy.

On the 10th of January Señor RODRIGUES, a well-know merchant of great wealth, but retired from business, was murdered by a favorite slave, who immediately after committed suicide.

The Coffee market on the 12th of January was quiet, the sales trifling. The shipments for the month, up to that day, amounted to 527,422 bags.

Later from Hayti.

SEQUESTRATION OF PROPERTY OF SOULOUQUE'S MINISTERS—GEFFRARD STILL POPULAR—COMPLIMENT TO THE FRENCH CONSUL—THE ORIGIN OF THE REVOLUTION.

By the brig *S. Bouter*, at Boston, we have received Hayti advices to Feb. 5, with over a week's later intelligence.

President GEFFRARD has issued a decree, confiscating the effects of D'ELVA, a minister of the late Empire, and SOULOUQUE'S most influential adviser.

M. MELLINET, the French Consul-General, is largely praised by the Press for his course during the late struggle, and a movement was on foot to strike a medal in his honor. M. MELLINET has, however, declined this high compliment.

The Central Committee of Gonaives has prepared a report showing forth the causes which led to the revolution. It appears that last December, eight men, of whom GEFFRARD was the most prominent, signed a document, and took the name of the Committee of the Department (*Comite Departemental*,) swearing to die or release their country from the tyrant SOULOUQUE'S power. In three days, Gonaives and the surrounding country gave in their adhesion to the revolutionary scheme, and in eight days more GEFFRARD found himself at the head of ten thousand willing men.

The report proceeds to say:

"The cruel SOULOUQUE was thunderstruck. His vain pride induced him to suppose that he could conquer men who were inspired by the fire of liberty, and first pronouncing against them the anathema of proscription, he advanced against them at the head of an army that he believed to be devoted to himself and his family. Stupid monster! He had forgotten that the army of the West on which he principally relied was essentially republican, and would speedily make common cause with its brethren of the North, in reëstablishing the desired Republic."

The Haytien people appear to be still enthusiastic in favor of GEFFRARD, and the Press is loud in condemnation of SOULOUQUE and his corrupt Government.

YALE COLLEGE AND THE ELLSWORTH WILL.—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* states that the Trustees of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., have commenced suit in Tippecanoe County to probate a will made by HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, in February, 1851, by which will Mr. E. bequeaths two-tenths of his property equally to Wabash College, Yale College, the American Bible Society and the American Colonization Society. In May, 1856, Mr. ELLSWORTH indorsed on this will of 1851, a codicil by which in terms he reiterated it, and extended its bequests to all the real and personal property of which he might die possessed. But without the codicil, it is said that under the laws of Indiana, Mr. E.'s entire estate, real and personal, would pass to the legatees under the provisions of this will. Wabash College alleges in her complaint that this will of 1851, a copy of which is produced, is now in the hands of Judge WILLIAMS, of Hartford, Conn.; that it was the last will and testament of Mr. E.; that at the time the will of 1857 was made Mr. E. was of unsound mind; and that the will of 1857 was not duly executed; that Mr. E., although in Connecticut at the time of his death, was in fact domiciled in Indiana.

PORTO RICO.—We have received by the schoone *W. L. Richardson* Porto Rico journals of the 12th inst. They contain nothing new.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

A Preliminary Examination Waived—Mr. Sickles Remains in Prison.

Continuation of the Excitement---State of Public Feeling.

From Our Special Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The excitement relative to yesterday's tragedy has abated but little, if any.

SICKLES' counsel to-day, upon ascertaining that the Grand Jury will meet next Monday, determined to waive the preliminary examination and application for bail. By this procedure SICKLES remains in custody a few days longer, but avoids a premature disclosure of his defence, the testimony in which, I am free to predict, will present heart-rending facts, bearing upon the case, of which the public have little anticipation.

SICKLES has been visited to-day by numerous sympathizing friends. His mental suffering has told fearfully upon him, and while he coolly justifies his act of retribution, he quite broke down to-day when referring to the sad history which led to the fatal occurrence.

It was understood here to-day that BUTTERWORTH had been arrested as accessory before the fact. The statement is erroneous. There is no good reason for supposing that he was an accessory, except so far as a charge can rest upon his failure to interpose to prevent the homicide. It cannot be made to appear that he knew SICKLES' intention, or detained KEY in conversation for the purpose of giving SICKLES an opportunity to kill him, as has been intimated. He had only just reached SICKLES' house when KEY passed, signalizing and provoking the madness which led to his instant pursuit and death. The fact is, BUTTERWORTH had told SICKLES that in such a case as this he had no advice to give.

It is freely rumored that a brother of the deceased declares his purpose to kill SICKLES on sight. Cooler reflection, doubtless, will prevent any such attempt to add another act to the fearful tragedy.

I paid a visit to SICKLES this morning, the moment I could be admitted, and found with him the Rev. Mr. HALEY, of the Unitarian Church, who had been with him all night, and had conveyed messages to and from Mrs. SICKLES. By the persuasion of Mr. HALEY, SICKLES was prevailed upon to return the wretched woman's wedding-ring, which he had taken from her finger—of which she complained bitterly. He promised to let her keep her child upon the condition of her going home to her father's house. SICKLES wrote her a letter of four pages during the night.

While I was there several friends called upon him in the jail—among them Senator CLINGMAN, CHARLES EAMES, and Surveyor HART, of New-York, upon seeing whom he was greatly overcome. BUTTERWORTH was also there, and ISAAC BELL, Jr., of New-York.

SICKLES was walking in the corridor of the jail, and seemed in his usual spirits, though very serious. The sympathies of the people are in his favor, excepting the friends of KEY, who are numerous and influential, and even they admit the terrible character of the provocation.

BUTTERWORTH looks very solemn, and there will probably be attempts, as I before intimated, to implicate him as an accessory, but he cannot be convicted excepting upon his own testimony.

LATER.—I have learned positively to-night, from unquestionable authority, that the general understanding prevailing yesterday, that BUTTERWORTH followed KEY to detain him at SICKLES' request, is entirely erroneous.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

In the Circuit Court, this morning, Mr. CARLISLE announced the death of Mr. KEY, the late District-Attorney for the District of Columbia. While eulogizing the deceased as a courteous, frank, openhearted gentleman, he forebore to speak of the cause which led to his death, as that was a subject for judicial investigation. The Court paid a similar compliment, and as a token of respect to the deceased adjourned till Thursday.

The examination, concerning the killing of Mr. KEY, did not take place to-day, as was anticipated. Mr. SICKLES has retained as counsel, Mr. STANTON, of Pittsburg; Mr. CHILTON, Mr. RATCLIFFE, and report says others, including DAVID PAUL BROWN. Mr. SICKLES has consented, that for the present Mrs. SICKLES and their child shall remain with her mother, who has been telegraphed, and is expected to arrive here to-night. The Jail was to-day visited by many of Mr. SICKLES' friends. Numerous rumors are afloat concerning all the parties, having the effect to aggravate the facts already painfully distressing, and many of the reports are pure fiction.

The News of the Homicide in Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 28.

The intelligence of the Sickles affair created great excitement in this city and great regret is expressed in regard to it.

Board of Supervisors.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICES.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on County Offices in favor of paying Winham and Feinbach $100 for plans for extending the Hall of Records. The Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the estimates of appropriations for the support of the Courts and County offices for 1859. Among the items are the following: County contingencies, $50,000; Coroner's fees, $22,000; Election expenses, $25,000; Officers' fees, $25,000; Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, Deputies and Clerks' salaries, $55,500; Supreme Court (salaries), $26,100; Superior Court (salaries), $42,600; Court of Common Pleas (salaries), $25,000; Marine Court (salaries), $25,000; Court of Sessions (salaries), $33,600; Police Courts, $51,233 28; County Offices, $27,250; Police salaries, $1,226,365; Police arrears, $136,735 66; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, $8,000. The Committee also reported an Act to be sent to the Legislature authorizing the raising by tax, for County expenses, of a sum not exceeding $1,909,916 65, to be subject to appropriation and disbursement by the Board of Supervisors. The report was adopted and it was directed that a copy of the Act be transmitted to the Legislature.

Mr. KENNEDY moved that the resolution requesting the Comptroller to give such directions to the Receiver of Taxes as will check the mutilation of the tax lists by the Common Council after they have been approved by the Board of Supervisors be passed, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

After some debate the subject was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted directing the Recorder and City Judge to report to the Board at its next meeting the names of all the attendants of their Courts, appointed by them under the resolution of the Board authorizing their appointment and the nature of their duties.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Extension of the Central Park.

The following remonstrance against the proposed extension of the northern boundary of the Central Park, has been sent to the Legislature:

The undersigned, citizens of the City of New-York, most respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public Park, and to authorize the taking of the same." and ask that the same may not become a law.

Assessments and taxes in New-York have become so enormous in amount as to seriously and very injuriously affect the value of property, and threaten to mar the prosperity and future welfare of the City.

Your petitioners, therefore, most respectfully ask your Honorable Body to dismiss the Bill in question.

And your petitioners, &c.,

A. Vanderpool,	J. Lennox,
James Brown,	Caleb O. Halsted,
William H. Macy,	Henry Grinnell,
Jno. Baird Wolfe,	Jno. H. Tallman,
Jos. Tucker,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,	James Stokes.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1859.

On the Mississippi River, a few days ago, Captain Sturgeon, of the steamer *Diana*, was shot by a man named Walker, who was in a skiff floating astern of the steamer, and wounded in the neck. The Captain was on deck at the time, and had just given orders to have the skiff, which Walker had fastened to the steamer, cut loose.

POSTSCRIPT.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The Right of Search Question in Parliament.

Subsidence of the War Panic on the Continent.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 95 3-8@95 1-2.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10:30 on the morning of the 16th of February, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Europa* arrived out at Liverpool at 8:20 P. M. on the 14th.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Jura*, which was to have sailed from Liverpool on the 12th of February, simultaneously with the *Canada*, only proceeded a short distance from the Mersey when she came to anchor, owing to the hazy state of the weather. As she was lying in the stream on the night of the 12th, she was run into by the steamer *Windsor*, from Dublin, and had her bowsprit, figure-head and cut-water carried away, rendering it necessary for her to go into dock for repairs. Her cargo was not damaged, and it was supposed she would be again ready for sea on or about the 19th of February.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th of February, the Earl of MALMESBURY, in reply to Lord WODEHOUSE, said he would lay before the House the recent correspondence with the United States Government respecting the right of search. He thought England had exercised a wise discretion in giving up that right; and he believed that a code of instructions, which had been agreed to by England and France, and had been submitted to America for approval, would be found to work satisfactorily in repressing the Slave-trade.

The Earl of CLARENDON said the right of search was a belligerent right, and could not be properly exercised in time of peace. He trusted that the new code of instructions would prove satisfactory, but unless they were adopted by all the great maritime powers there would always be disputes and inconvenience.

The Earl of DERBY believed that the code of instructions which had been submitted to the United States would prevent future complications.

After a few words from the Earl of ABERDEEN, Lord BROUGHAM and the Earl of CARLISLE, the subject dropped.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he would bring forward his Reform bill on the 28th of February.

Mr. J. FITZGERALD stated that the papers in the *Charles et Georges* affair would shortly be produced. He also, in reply to an inquiry, said that under the new treaty the introduction of opium into China would not in future be illegal, but it would be subject to an import duty of 5 per cent.

Mr. DISRAELI, in reply to Lord C. PAGET, stated that Government would not grant unconditional guarantees to the Atlantic telegraph, or to any other submarine telegraph.

The mammoth steamer *Great Eastern* had been formally registered at the Custom-house in the name of the Great Ship Company as owners, free from incumbrances. The first step towards preparing the vessel for sea had been made by hoisting in the main shaft of the paddle engines by means of BISHOP'S derrick. The weight of the shaft is about 40 tons.

A rumor was current that the Earl of MALMESBURY had proposed the meeting of a Congress specially to arrange for the evacuation of the Roman States.

Mr. SOLOMONS, a Jew, and Ex-Lord Mayor of London, had been elected a member of Parliament for Greenwich.

FRANCE.

The war panic appears to have died out. The Paris correspondents of the English Press have little that is new to say upon the subject. The correspondent of *Le Nord* says that all the efforts made by England to induce France and Austria to agree upon a common ground for negotiations on the subject of Italy, have failed.

The French budget of expenses for the present year shows an increase of 29,500,000 francs. The increase in the revenue is estimated at 43,000,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that from Vincennes, Metz, and every arsenal in France, guns and stores were on the move for the Mediterranean and Lyons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Emperor was making preparations of a nature to indicate that he intends to take the field in person; and that it is certain he burns with the ambition to command an army in actual warfare.

The French Ministers at Hamburg and Frankfort have had an interview with the Emperor. It was reported that they were sent for by him to report as ot the state of public feeling in Germany.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent continued to write very warlike letters. In his last, he states that an impression prevailed that before the expiration of two months, hostilities will break out.

The Paris Bourse on the 12th and 14th was comparatively steady, but on the 15th the market was flat and depressed, and the 3 per cents. closed at 67.75 for money and 67.70 for account—being a decline during the day of about ⅛ per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is assured that negotiations between the British and French Governments, on the subject of Newfoundland, are about to be resumed, and that the Baron DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURY is appointed a Commissioner to conduct the negotiations on the part of the French Government.

Information from all parts of France shows that trade had relapsed into complete stagnation, without any symptoms of improvement. Sudden heavy failures had produced uneasiness, and in some manufacturing districts general mistrust prevailed. M. BONDER, a banker, had been declared bankrupt at New-Orleans.

The Paris Flour market was dull, but Wheat was steady. The provincial Corn markets were generally firm. The Wine market was firm. Business quiet.

AUSTRIA.

The *Aesterreichische Correspondens* contains an official article in which it is admitted that the speech made by the Emperor NAPOLEON at the opening of the Legislative Assembly is calculated to dissipate the apprehensions of war which have recently been entertained in Europe—more particularly if it is followed by a cessation of the armaments which have been going forward in France. The article intimates that Austria is quite willing to take as a basis for diplomatic discussions on her temporary occupation of Central Italy, whatever may be agreed on between the two Western Powers, and has no doubt that matters will thus be brought to successful result.

It was generally believed that the bids in London for the Six Million Austrian Lean were only between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000.

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* states, as a settled affair, that the King of Sardinia will marry MARIA, daughter of the Grand Duchess MARIA of Russia.

The King of Sardinia had conferred upon the Prince Imperial of France the order of the Annonciado.

NAPLES.

The Neopolitan frigate *Stromboli*, with the arrested political prisoners on board, was at Cadiz on the 3d February, for the purpose of transferring the prisoners to a Spanish vessel bound to New-York. The commander of the English steamer *Amazon* had offered at Cadiz to convey all the exiles to England free of charge, but his offer was declined.

The hereditary Grand Dutchess of Tuscany, daughter of the King of Saxony, died at Naples.

RUSSIA.

A rumor prevailed that Russia was concentrating troops on the frontiers of Moldavia; and it was asserted that in the event of a war with Italy, an army of 200,000 men will be posted in Russian Poland.

The entire Russian Mediterranean squadron was expected at Nice in the month of March.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. GLADSTONE had formally presented the reply of Queen VICTORIA to the Ionian Assembly. Her Majesty tells the Ionians she can neither consent to abandon the obligations she has undertaken, nor can convey, nor permit, any application to any other power in furtherance of any similar design, as she is the sole organ of the Ionian States in the Councils of Europe. She will enforce obedience to the laws, but has adopted the measures she deemed most conducive to the good of the Ionian people; and she awaits the enlightened cooperation of their Parliament.

Mr. GLADSTONE subsequently addressed the Assembly at great length, and recommended them to consider the reforms which he proposed to them.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The fluctuations in the funds had been slight—not more than ¼ P cent. The projected loan for India had caused some fulness, but Lord STANLEY'S announcement afforded relief, as it was generally supposed the loan would be for considerably more than £7,000,000. Consols on the 15th opened firmly, but there was a slight reduction in the course of the day. They closed steadily at 95⅜@95½ for Money and Account.

The discount market was without change. The West India mail steamer had brought £189,000 in specie.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following was the latest business done on the London Exchange:

Illinois Central Shares	35 dis.
Illinois Freelands of 1860	80@83½ ex61
New-York Central Shares	78 @ —
Erie Shares	13 @ 15

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, but prices unchanged. SUGARS buoyant, and in some cases 6d. dearer. COF

How the World Wags Down East.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1854.

I do everything with a rush. In fact I ought to have been born in Russia. I conceived the other morning the desperate idea of forsaking New-York and all its blandishments, and coming to Boston. New-York is essentially vagabond; Boston eminently respectable. To leave the first and take up with the last is an operation resembling that which the young rake goes through when he quits dissipation and settles down. Sow your wild oats in New-York if you will, but Boston is the place for steady farming.

The *State of Maine* steamboat received my precious person on board at Pier No. 3. After I had secured my stateroom, I naturally gravitated to the dining saloon to look after my supper. My impressions of that majestic refectory will never be effaced. It seemed like a restaurant opened by the goddess Flora. The tables were a perfect *parterre* of artificial flowers, growing out of cheap ormolu vases; while here and there in the interstices were a few burnt offerings of cindery mutton chops, looking like lumps of guano manuring that blooming plain. What mockeries of flowers they were to be sure! Poor faded muslin blossoms, that smirked continually in the glare of a gas-light day. The calyxses were grimy with dirt; the leaves greasy with the deposits of smoking dishes. How many years they had done duty I should fear to say, but the head nigger waiter regarded them with a proud eye, and doubtless thought the effect fine. I think, however—being a poor, weak and sinful mortal who clings to fleshpots—that it would have been better had there been more meat and less vegetables.

New method of computing distances:—when I say that Boston is exactly twenty-four cigars and six brandy cock-tails distant from New-York do I make myself understood?

Boston seems to me—this is my first visit—to have been here a long time. There is a quiet air of antiquity about it that is a pleasant contrast to the fever and turmoil of New-York. It impresses me as a gentleman of the old school. Its houses seem to wear periwigs, and its street-door scrapers have the air of silver shoe-buckles. I feel as if I were in company that knew the nice conduct of a clouded cane, wore frilled shirts, and took snuff with an air, Sir, that—Gad's life—the young fellows of the present day could never imitate, strike me!

Then, the Common! O, Editor of a great New-York daily, may I praise the Common without treading on the corns of thy Central Park? Is it admissible to say that aught in Boston equals anything in Manhattan—past, present, or to come? May I exult in that beautiful expanse of turf and trees, nestling in the very heart of the great city, as the green memories of boyhood still live in the toughened, withered heart of the grown man? Whatever be the consequences, I must say that the Common is my delight of a shiny night, even at this leafless season of the year. Ah!—it did my soul good the other day to walk out there and see the boys playing. The cricket-balls whizzed by my ears, calling up memories of school-days, and the Eleven of England. It was WASHINGTON'S birthday, and the sun came out to do it honor. Gentlemen in unaccustomed uniform marched through the streets to the delectation of the crowd. A ragged regiment of boys led the van, and I absolutely beheld the philosophic EMERSON and the poetic LONGFELLOW gravely bringing up the rear.

But better and worthier celebration of the hero's nativity was the sight on the Common. Young Boston in precarious boots and equivocal breeches was there in force. Future heroes of the Republic slid on their cutters on the Frog-pond. Solid men, that were to be, wrestled on the slippery soil, and tumbled on the wet sod. I noted with delight that the Anglo-Saxon spirit of chaff was dominant among those sucking Senators and merchants. The young dogs here have a keen nose for a stranger, and were in full cry after me in a short while. They ran me to earth at the flag-staff, and then opened on me. My English trousers underwent a searching but impartial criticism. My whiskers were indecorously alluded to. My sturdy shooting boots excited comments in which sarcasm and a simple juvenile wonder were blended. I felt that it was necessary, if I would retain my self-respect, to make an effort. Reminiscences of my young days, when I could hold my own against the London cabmen, came back upon me. I addressed myself to the struggle, and retorted upon the youthful commentators with that playful irony, which is so unjustly called "slang." My antagonists I soon found were raw troops, and easily discomfited. They retired sullenly, firing a few guns in retreat.

The great event of this week has been the birthday of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. A number of his friends gave him a dinner on that occasion at the Parker House, which came off on last Wednesday with *éclat*. AGASSIZ sat at the head of the table; and LONGFELLOW at the foot. LOWELL himself sat on the icthyological Professor's right hand, while EMERSON occupied the seat on the left. *Au reste*, the guests were STILLMAN, the author and artist; Doctor HOLMES; UNDERWOOD, author of "Bulls and Bears," now publishing in the *Atlantic Monthly*; Mr. EDMUND QUINCY, Professor FELTON, Mr. DWIGHT, of the *Journal of Music*, with others equally agreeable or distinguished. The repast was individualized from all ordinary dinners by several additions to the bill of fare not mentioned on the *carte*. EMERSON read a strangely beautiful poem, suggested by the event celebrated, but as it was personal to Mr. LOWELL it is not likely that it will ever meet the public eye. Doctor HOLMES read another, and Mr. LOWELL replied to these compliments in verse. Several charming birthday gifts were presented to the poet Professor by his friends, among others a picture by STILLMAN, and the whole affair—brilliant literary fire-work as it was—terminated without the usual display of the charred sticks, and cindery frameworks that succeed the splendor of a pyrotechnic evening.

The artists are busy here. I was in the studio of Mr. BALL, the sculptor, the other day, and found him engaged on a miniature bust of the late Mr. PRESCOTT. As I never had the pleasure of seeing that gentleman I cannot speak for the likeness, but I was charmed by some of the finished works which I saw around me. I may particularize a full-length of WEBSTER, which puts POWERS' bronze statue new in the Boston Athenæum to the blush. The pose is easy and dignified, and the clothes, the bug-bear of the sculptor, are managed with a graceful breadth of handling. Talking of POWERS' Webster, there is some discussion as to the best site for it. As Punch said, the best site in my opinion is out of sight.

Mr. BARRY is engaged on a crayon head of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. His "Schoolmistress"—an illustration of the heroine of that work—is attracting some attention, and is on exhibition at the store of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

Mr. LOWELL is contemplating, I am glad to learn, a further installment of his Bigelow Papers. He intends to carry Mr. Birdov Freedum Sawin to Kausas. In the present death of true humorous poetry, a continuation of the most genially-witty book ever published on this continent will and ought to be a literary event. SAXE has a poem in press with TICKNOR & FIELDS entitled *The Money King*.

Theatrical matters are slow. The old "Cataract of the Ganges," with its "REAL WATER!!!" is being done at the Boston Theatre. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT opens on Monday next the Howard Athenæum with our interminable "American Cousin," which will, of course, lead to a fresh lawsuit, and pay as an advertisement.

Mrs. MACREADY has been giving readings, and Governor BANKS has been delivering an oration, but as I did not go to either performance, you must excuse me from drawing on my imagination for an account of the same.

The Tiger and Mount Vernon balls are the topics for speculation at present. They are both to take place in the Boston Theatre, which is to be floored over for the purpose. As I shall, probably, attend both, I may give you some account of them, always providing I have not too bad a headache the next morning.

A new Boston Tea-party, slightly different from the old one, is springing up here. The merchants complain that all the tea imported goes to New-York. I wonder if this is the result of having a TIERMANN for Mayor. Yours,

JACK ROBINSON.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting from Peru—The Revolution in Chili—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Valparaiso*, Captain BLOOMFIELD, arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 16th January, Callao and Lima to the 27th, and Guayaquil to the 2d inst. Among the passengers is Don JESUS ELIAS, son of Don DOMINGO ELIAS, exiled from Peru on account of his complicity in a conspiracy against the Government. He goes to Europe. The *Valparaiso* brings $230,240 in silver for England.

[The following letters from our correspondents were in type for the TIMES of yesterday morning, but were crowded out by the pressure upon our columns. We are compelled now to omit several others of minor interest.]

PERU.

President CASTILLA, after the lapse of a whole month, got force enough together in Lima and Callao to enable him with safety to his throne to land the doors and windows from the American ship *Lamerzier*, on the 22d January. The fact was announced in the *Comercio* next day, *double leaded*, which sufficiently indicates what a long breath the Government took after the exploit.

But Peru is in a very feverish condition, and all hands predict an early termination of the reign of "Old Boots," as CASTILLA is called. Every day or so some conspiracy is detected, and some conspirators are exiled. As yet, CASTILLA has been enabled to pay his army, and while he can do this he is comparatively safe. But the bottom of the till now reflects back the Treasurer's anxious face—no fleet of an hundred ships cluster around these charms of Aladdin—the Chinchas—as you will perceive by your Callao shipping list—and DANIEL GIBB & Co., and the rest of the British money lords have too much the fear of Ichaboe and Elida, and Benson's Islands before their eyes, to advance any more on guano. So, as the fiddlers won't play after the resin is all gone, you need not look for CASTILLA'S soldiers to stick to him when the jungle of Bolivian half-dollars is no longer heard in their pockets.

It is said, now, that CASTILLA is determined at once to commence an active war against Ecuador, unless she is soon found upon her knees before him, in supplication. But I doubt it much. Both sides are waiting for something to turn up: Ecuador hopes for a revolution in Peru, and Peru is waiting for a revolution in Ecuador, to relieve them of the straits they are in; which will beat the other in the game of waiting, is a case of *quien sabe*. One thing is quite certain, however: if CASTILLA leaves Lima and Callao again without a garrison, in order to make war on Ecuador, he will find his seat has slipped out from under before his soldiers can get back.

On the 13th, a conspiracy against the Government was detected, the object being to get possession of the steam-frigate *Callao*, formerly the *Apurimac*, of 44 guns. It is reported that nearly all the officers had been bought up when the conspiracy was detected. The vessel was immediately sent to the island of San Lorenzo, and many persons of note complicated were arrested. Among them is a French captain, and Don JESUS ELIAS, son of Don DOMINGO ELIAS. Don DOMINGO went to the Palace, and through his great influence with the people and CASTILLA'S fears, Don JESUS was released on his promise to go to Spain. The other prisoners are: Don Ramon Aspillaga, Joaquin Sevilla, Viviano Gomez Silvez, Lan Franco, Vargas Machuca, Domingo Gamio, Carlos Diez Canseco, José Manuel La Puente, three Señores Villagarcia, Somocursio, and others of less note. On the 17th, a memorial to Congress was presented by Doña ISABEL COLOMA DE CONESJO, Doña ELENA LAOS DE ZAPATA, Doña AURORA IGARSO DE GAMIO, asking the liberation of their respective husbands, which request was referred to a Committee. The Señora AURORA GAMIO, in a special address to Congress, takes occasion to pitch into CASTILLA, calling him a tyrant, a rogue, and everything else but an honest man.

The next most important event of the fortnight, is the striking of the flag of the French Consul-General in Peru, at Lima. Last August, Monsieur PIERRE DUBRIN, a French subject, was arrested and imprisoned at Lima, and since then his release has been constantly and urgently demanded by the French Legation. On the 15th the Consul lowered his flag, took down his arms, and repaired on board the French frigate *Andromède*, at Callao, where he was received with a salute. The next day the Commander-in-Chief of the French squadron in the Pacific visited the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations, and had a long interview. Subsequently the Minister of Foreign Relations replied to the French Admiral's note, saying that the President had directed a note to the cabinet of the French Emperor on the subject. To which the Admiral responded, that while the matter was under discussion at Paris, he should limit himself solely to protecting the persons and property of French subjects, when it was necessary, in which he hoped for the coöperation of the government of Peru. I do not recollect exactly the reason for the Frenchman's imprisonment. I believe, however, he attempted to whip his wife. The police interfered, and he kicked them out of doors. He was then arrested by a large force. If a man has a right to whip his wife anywhere, it ought to be in Lima.

Don ANTONIO ARENAS, who only a fortnight before assumed the duties of Minister of Foreign Relations, resigned it on the 15th, and the place is temporarily filled by Don MANUEL MORALES.

Don JOSE MARIA RAYGADA, a General of Division, and a soldier of the Independence, died at Lima on the 15th.

CHILI.

The long-talked of revolution has at last fairly broken out in Chili. On the 5th of January, at Copiapo, a bocy of the people presented themselves at the cuartel of the soldiers and *gendarmes*, with a letter from Don PEDRO LEON GALLO, brother of a member of the Chilian Congress, who has just been condemned to death for alleged attempt against the Government at Santiago, in which GALLO advised them that the bearers of the note were charged with causing the balance of the *corps* to submit to a new order of things. The revolutionary officer there took charge of the cuartel, and barred the gates. GALLO was then proclaimed Intendente. The old Intendente, SALVA CHANES, after vainly essaying to bring them back to their allegiance, fled to Cha arcillo, where he attempted to organise troops. This news created great consternation at Valparaiso, and in all Government circles throughout the Republic. As soon as the news reached Valparaiso on the 12th, the *Esmeralda*, a twenty-two gun steam vessel, was got ready, and on the 13th she left for Caldera. She had on board half a battalion of the Third Regiment of the line, two companies of the Marine Brigade, four pieces of field artillery, and a picquet of horse, amounting in all to 350 men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel LA FUENTE. The ports of Cequimbo and Caldera are blockaded by the Government so that the British steamer did not touch at them this trip. The ports of Carazal and Huasco are also blockaded. The whole Republic, with the exception of the Islands Chloe and Valdivia have been placed under martial law, and martial law at Valparaiso and Santiago has been extended from the original term of ninety days to five months.

The Government papers—all the independent Press including the *Mercurio*, as you are aware, has been suspended and their editors imprisoned—make light of this affair, and say that no doubt order is already restored. But on the other hand, it is said the revolutionists at Copiapo have already 1,500 men, and are counting upon a general revolution. Besides, the fact that the whole Republic is under martial law, the independent Press stopped, and its ports blockaded by its own vessels, indicates that the Government is not quite so easy on the subject as it pretends to be.

I learn from Capt. BLOOMFIELD that the foreign merchants, though far from coinciding with the Government in the necessity of stifling the Press, are nearly all opposed to the present movement, and generally express the opinion that the Government will crush it.

The Government was anxiously awaiting news from the South of the Republic, where the malcontents are more numerous and determined—especially in Concepcion, where the revolutionists have ample means, they having, it is now known, surreptitiously imported from Valparaiso and other ports a large supply of arms and ammunition. It is thought Talcahuano, the port for Concepcion, will be blockaded.

When the steamer left, all sorts of warlike reports were in circulation—one that Valparaiso was to be blockaded—another that 4,000 revolutionists were to march from thence to Santiago, the capital, to overturn the Government—and another that the Southern Province of Maule had revolted.

The next steamer will, no doubt, solve the question whether the revolution is to be successful or not.

The Government Military Commission has condemned several persons to death for sedition, but it is thought the sentence will be commuted to imprisonment or exile. The elder GALLO, Member of Congress, is the favorite of the malcontents for the Presidency. At present you will perceive it is extremely doubtful whether he will be shot or promoted.

The publishers of the *Mercurio*, a very wealthy paper, petitioned the Government for permission to continue it, but have been refused. The *Gomercio*, which assumes to take its place, is an exceedingly stupid sheet.

The Government lately failed in an attempt to raise the rate of taxes upon public hacks and coaches, from $45 to $100 per year. The hackmen did not appear in the streets, and the Government only held out a week before it caved in on the question.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* had arrived at Valparaiso. She took in stores from the *Fredonia* for herself and the *Merrimack*, and was to have sailed for Panama on the 15th, touching only at Coquimbo, had she not been carelessly run into by the *Esmeralda*, on the 13th. The Government requested her commander to send to it all the bills for repairs, which will probably be a thousand or two dollars. Mr. EDWARD CONNER, formerly of the *Alta-California*, lately appointed United States Consul at Mazatlan, was to have taken passage in her on the 20th.

The British ship *Center*, from Australia, for Valparaiso, got on the rocks to the southward of San Antonio, on the 9th, and became a total wreck.

The British steam-propeller *Forward*, of 650 tons, from Liverpool, was expected at Valparaiso in a few days, and was advertised in the *Gomercio* to take freight and passengers to Vancouver's Island and San Francisco.

A party composed of three Americans, says a correspondent of the *Star*, one Frenchman, one Portuguese and two Chileans—in all seven persons—started from Talcahuano on an excursion to Terril in a new sail-boat, which had just been finished, and on their return the same evening were caught by a squall, or by some mishap, when the boat capsized and sunk. Not one of the seven has been left to tell the story—all perished. The Americans were all residents of Talcahuano and respectable men. Their names were DAVIDSON L. FERGUSON, formerly of Holmes Hole, Mass., HORACE YOUNG, from New-Bedford, formerly a captain in the whaling service, and BENJ. DOANE, a ship-builder. The two former leave families in Talcahuano. The bodies of DOANE and the Frenchman were all that were recovered.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Veto Message of the President—His Objections to the Bill for Giving Public Lands for Agricultural Colleges.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return, with my objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," presented to me on the 18th inst.

This bill makes a donation to the several States, of twenty thousand acres of the public lands for each Senator and Representative in the present Congress; and, also, an additional donation of twenty thousand acres for each additional Representative to which any State may be entitled under the census of 1860.

According to a report from the Interior Department, based upon the present number of Senators and Representatives, the lands given to the States amount to six millions and sixty thousand acres, and their value, at the minimum government price of $1 25 per acre, to $7,575,000.

The object of this gift, as stated by the bill, is "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college (in each State) where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

As there does not appear from the bill to be any beneficiaries in existence, to which this endowment can be applied, each State is required "to provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, or the grant to said State shall cease." In that event the "said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid."

The grant in land itself is confined to such States as have public lands within their limits worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the opinion of the Governor. For the remaining States the Secretary of the Interior is directed to issue "land scrip to the amount of their distributive shares in acres under the provisions of this act; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The lands are granted and the scrip is to be issued "in sections or subdivisions of sections not less than one quarter of a section."

According to an estimate from the Interior Department, the number of acres which will probably be accepted by States having public lands within their own limits, will not exceed 580,000 acres, and it may be much less; leaving a balance of 5,480,000 acres to be provided for by scrip.

These grants of land and land scrip to each of the thirty-three States are made upon certain conditions, the principal of which is, that if the fund shall be lost or diminished on account of unfortunate investments, or otherwise, the deficiency shall be replaced and made good by the respective States.

I shall now proceed to state my objections to this bill. I deem it to be both inexpedient and unconstitutional.

1. This bill has been passed at a period when we can with great difficulty raise sufficient revenue to sustain the expenses of the Government. Should it become a law, the Treasury will be deprived of the whole, or nearly the whole, of our income from the sale of public lands, which, for the next fiscal year, has been estimated at five millions of dollars.

A bare statement of the case will make this evident. The minimum price at which we dispose of our lands is $1 25 per acre. At the present moment, however, the price has been reduced to those who purchase the bounty land warrants of the old soldiers to 85 cents per acre; and of those warrants there are still outstanding and unlocated, as appears by a report (12th February, 1859,) from the General Land Office, the amount of 11,990,391 acres. This has already greatly reduced the current sales by the Government, and diminished the revenue from this source. If, in addition, thirty-three States shall enter the market with their land scrip, the price must be greatly reduced below even 85 cents per acre, as much to the prejudice of the old soldiers who have not already parted with their land warrants as to Government. It is easy to perceive that with this glut of the market Government can sell little or no lands at $1 25 per acre, when the price of bounty land warrants and scrip shall be reduced to half this sum. This source of revenue will be almost entirely dried up. Under the bill the States may sell their land scrip at any price it may bring. There is no limitation whatever in this respect. Indeed, they must sell for what the scrip will bring, for without this fund they cannot proceed to establish their colleges within the five years to which they are limited. It is manifest, therefore, that to the extent to which this bill will prevent the sale of the public lands at $1 25 per acre to that amount it will have precisely the same effect upon the Treasury as if we should impose a tax or create a loan to endow these State Colleges.

Surely the present is the most unpropitious moment which could have been selected for the passage of this bill.

2. Waiving for the present the question of constitutional power, what effect will this bill have on the relations established between the Federal and State Governments? The Constitution is a grant to Congress of a few enumerated but most important powers relating chiefly to war, peace, foreign and domestic commerce, negotiation, and other subjects which can be best or alone exercised beneficially by the common government. All other powers are reserved to the States and to the people. For the efficient and harmonious working of both it is necessary that their several spheres of action should be kept distinct from each other. This alone can prevent conflict and mutual injury. Should the time ever arrive when the State Governments shall look to the Federal Treasury for the means of supporting themselves and maintaining their systems of education and internal policy, the character of both governments will be greatly deteriorated. The representatives of the States and of the people, feeling a more immediate interest in obtaining money to lighten the burdens of their constituents than for the promotion of the more distant objects intrusted to the Federal Government, will naturally incline to obtain means from the Federal Government for State purposes. If a question shall arise between an appropriation of land or money to carry into effect the objects of the Federal Government and those of the States, their feelings will be enlisted in favor of the latter. This is human nature; and hence the necessity of keeping the two Governments entirely distinct. The preponderance of this home feeling has been manifested by the passage of the present bill. The establishment of these colleges has prevailed over the pressing wants of the common treasury. No nation ever had such an inheritance as we possess in the public lands. These ought to be managed with the utmost care, but at the same time with a liberal spirit towards actual settlers.

In the first year of a war with a powerful naval nation the revenue from customs must in a great degree cease. A resort to loans will then become necessary, and these can always be obtained as our fathers obtained them, on advantageous terms, by pledging the public lands as security. In this view of the subject, it would be wiser to grant money to the States for domestic purposes than to squander away the public lands, and transfer them in large bodies into the hands of speculators.

A successful struggle on the part of the State Governments with the General Government for the public lands would deprive the latter of the means of performing its high duties, especially at critical and dangerous periods; besides, it would operate with equal detriment to the best interests of the States. It would remove the most wholesome of all restraints on legislative bodies—that of being obliged to raise money by taxation from their constituents—and would lead to extravagance, if not to corruption. What is obtained easily and without responsibility will be lavishly expended.

3. This bill, should it become a law, will operate greatly to the injury of the new States. The progress of settlements and the increase of an industrious population owning an interest in the soil they cultivate are the causes which will build them into great and flourishing Commonwealths. Nothing could be more prejudicial to their interests than for wealthy individuals to acquire large tracts of the public lands, and hold them for speculative purposes. The low price to which this land scrip will probably be reduced will tempt speculators to buy it in large amounts and locate it on the best lands according to the Government. The eventual consequence must be that the men who desire to cultivate the soil will be compelled to purchase these very lands at rates much higher than the price at which they could be obtained from the Government.

4. It is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether this bill would contribute to the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts—objects the dignity and value of which cannot be too highly appreciated.

The Federal Government, which makes the donation, has confessedly no constitutional power to follow it into the States, and enforce the application of the fund to the intended objects. As donors, we shall possess no control over our own gift after it shall have passed from our hands. It is true that the State Legislatures are required to stipulate that they will faithfully execute the trust in the manner prescribed by the bill. But should they fail to do this, what would be the consequence? The Federal Government has no power, and ought to have no power, to compel the execution of the trust. It would be in as helpless a condition as if even in this, the time of great need, we were to demand any portion of the many millions of surplus revenue deposited with the States for safe keeping under the act of 1836.

5. This bill will injuriously interfere with existing colleges in the different States, in many of which agriculture is taught as a science, and in all of which it ought to be so taught. These institutions of learning have grown up with the growth of the country under the fostering care of the States and the munificence of individuals to meet the advancing demands for education. They have proved great blessings to the people. Many—indeed, most of them—are poor, and sustain themselves with difficulty. What the effect will be on these institutions of creating an indefinite number of rival colleges, sustained by the endowment of the Federal Government, it is not difficult to determine.

Under this bill, it is provided that scientific and classical studies shall not be excluded from them. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to sustain them without such a provision; for no father would incur the expense of sending a son to one of these institutions for the sole purpose of making him a scientific farmer or mechanic. The bill itself negatives this idea, and declares that their object is "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." This certainly ought to be the case. In this view of the subject, it would be far better, if such an appropriation of land must be made to institutions of learning in the several States, to apply it directly to the establishment of professorships of agriculture and the mechanic arts in existing colleges without the intervention of the State Legislatures. It would be difficult to foresee how these legislatures will manage this fund. Each representative in Congress, for whose district the donation of 20,000 acres has been granted, will probably insist that the proceeds shall be expended within its limits. There will undoubtedly be a struggle between different localities in each State concerning the division of the gift, which may end in disappointing the hopes of the true friends of agriculture. For this state of things we are without remedy. Not so in regard to State colleges. We might grant land to these corporations to establish agricultural and mechanical professorships; and, should they fail to comply with the conditions on which they accepted the grant, we might enforce specific performance of these before the ordinary courts of justice.

6. But does Congress possess the power, under the Constitution, to make a donation of public lands to the different States of the Union to provide colleges for the purpose of educating their own people?

I presume the general proposition is undeniable that Congress does not possess the power to appropriate money in the Treasury raised by taxes on the people of the United States for the purpose of educating the people of the respective States. It will not be pretended that any such power is to be found among the specific powers granted to Congress, or that it "is necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. Should Congress exercise such a power, this would be to break down the barriers which have been so carefully constructed in the Constitution to separate Federal from State authority. We should then not only "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises" for Federal purposes, but for every State purpose which Congress might deem expedient or useful. This would be an actual consolidation of the Federal and State Governments, so far as the great taxing and money power is concerned, and constitute a sort of partnership between the two in the Treasury of the United States equally ruinous to both.

But it is contended that the public lands are placed upon a different footing from money raised by taxation, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are not subject to the limitations of the Constitution, but may be appropriated or given away by Congress, at its own discretion, to States, corporations, or individuals, for any purpose they may deem expedient.

The advocates of this bill attempt to sustain their position upon the language of the second clause of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which declares that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." They contend that, by a fair interpretation of the words "dispose of" in this clause, Congress possesses the power to make this gift of public lands to the States for purposes of education.

It would require clear and strong evidence to induce the belief that the framers of the Constitution, after having limited the powers of Congress to certain precise and specific objects, intended, by employing the words "dispose of," to give that body unlimited power over the vast public domain. It would be a strange anomaly indeed to have created two funds, the one by taxation confined to the execution of the enumerated powers delegated to Congress, and the other from the public lands, applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which Congress might designate. That this fund should be "disposed of," not to pay the debts of the United States, nor "to raise and support armies," nor "to provide and maintain a Navy," nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the Constitution; but be diverted from them to pay the debts of the States, to educate their people, and to carry into effect any other measure of their domestic policy. This would be to confer upon Congress a vast and irresponsible authority, utterly at war with that well-known jealousy of Federal power which prevailed at the formation of the Constitution. The natural intendment would be that, as the Constitution confined Congress to well-defined specific powers, the funds placed at their command, whether in land or money, should be appropriated to the performance of the duties corresponding with these powers. If not, a government has been created with all its other powers carefully limited, but without any limitation in respect to the public lands.

But I cannot so read the words "dispose of" as to make them embrace the idea of "giving away." The true meaning of words is always to be ascertained by the subject to which they are applied, and the known general intent of the law-giver. Congress is a trustee, under the Constitution, for the people of the United States, to "dispose of" their public lands, and I think I may venture to assert, with confidence, that no case can be found, in which a trustee in the position of Congress, has been authorized to "*dispose of*" property, by its owner, where it has ever been held that these words authorized such trustee to give away the fund intrusted to his care. No trustee, when called upon to account for the disposition of the property placed under his management, before any judicial tribunal, would venture to present such a plea in his defence. The true meaning of these words is clearly stated by Chief Justice TANEY, in delivering the opinion of the Court, (19 Howard, p. 436.) He says, in reference to this clause of the Constitution. "It begins its enumeration of powers by that of disposing; in other words, making sale of the lands, or raising money from them, which, as we have already said, was the main object of the cession, (from the States,) and which is the first thing provided for in the article." It is unnecessary to refer to the history of the times to establish the known fact that this statement of the Chief Justice is perfectly well founded. That it never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that these lands should be given away by Congress is manifest from the concluding portion of the same clause. By it, Congress has power not only "to dispose of" the territory, but of the "other property of the United States." In the language of the Chief Justice, (p. 437:) "And the same power of making needful rules respecting the territory is in precisely the same language applied to the other property of the United States, associating the power over the territory, in this respect, with the power over moveable or personal property—that is, the ships, arms, or munitions of war which then belonged in common to the State sovereignties."

The question is still clearer in regard to the public lands in the States and Territories within the Louisiana and Florida purchases. These lands were paid for out of the Public Treasury from money raised by taxation. Now, if Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, is it not clear that the power over the lands is equally limited? The mere conversion of this money into land could not confer upon Congress new power over the disposition of land which they had not possessed ever money. If it could, then a trustee, by changing the character of the fund intrusted to his care for special objects, from money into land, might give the land away or devote it to any purpose he thought proper, however foreign from the trust. The inference is irresistible that this land partakes of the very same character with money paid for it, and can be devoted to no objects different from those to which the money could have been devoted. If this were not the case, then, by the purchase of a new territory from a foreign Government out of the public treasury, Congress could enlarge their own powers and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the land thus purchased, at their own discretion, to other and far different objects from what they could have applied the purchase money which had been raised by taxation.

It has been asserted truly that Congress, in numerous instances, have granted lands for purposes of education. Those grants have been chiefly, if not exclusively, made to the new States, as they successively entered the Union, and consisted at the first of one section, and afterwards of two sections of the public lands in each township for the use of schools, as well as of additional sections for a State University. Such grants are not, in my opinion, a violation of the Constitution. The United States is a great landed proprietor, and from the very nature of this relation it is both the right and the duty of Congress, as their Trustee, to manage these lands as any other prudent proprietor would manage them for his own best advantage. Now, no consideration could be presented of a stronger character to induce the American people to brave the difficulties and hardships of frontier life, and to settle upon these lands and purchase them at a fair price, than to give to them, and to their children an assurance of the means of education. If any prudent individual had held these lands he could not have adopted a wiser course to bring them into market and enhance their value than to give a portion of them for purposes of education. As a mere speculation, he would pursue this course. No person will contend that donations of land to all the States of the Union, for the erection of colleges in the limits of each, can be embraced by this principle. It cannot be pretended that an Agricultural College in New-York or Virginia would aid the settlement or facilitate the sale of public lands in Minnesota or California. This cannot possibly be embraced within the authority which a prudent proprietor of land would exercise over his own possessions. I purposely avoid any attempt to define what portions of land may be granted, and for what purposes, to improve the value and promote the settlement and sale of the remainder, without violating the Constitution. In this case I adopt the rule that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

Report of the Committee on the Charges Against a Member of the House of Representatives.

In the House, on the 24th inst., Mr. NICHOLS, from the Select Committee which was appointed to investigate charges against a member of the Committee on Accounts, made in the Washington correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES, made the following report:

The Committee, in executing the order of the House, brought before them the witnesses whose testimony is herewith appended. Very early in the examination of the first witness, Mr. THOMSON, it was developed that JOHN A. SKARING, a member of this House from the State of New-York, and Chairman of the Committee on Accounts of this House, was the individual alluded to in the correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES, upon which this investigation was based. So soon as this fact was elicited, the Committee, by a unanimous vote, determined to suspend the examination until Mr. SKARING could be informed that he was at liberty to attend the examination and to confront the witnesses implicating him, and that he had the permission of the Committee to cross-examine the witnesses upon any point submitted by them, if he desired so to do.

Mr. SKARING accordingly appeared before the Committee, but declined to cross-examine, expressing a desire that the Committee should conduct the entire examination.

The House will perceive that the examination took a wide range, and that hearsay testimony, and testimony not in strict accordance with the principles of evidence, was admitted against Mr. SKARING, and is submitted with this report. All of this, however, was admitted, subject to objection by Mr. SKARING. He, however, signified his assent to the mode of procedure adopted by the Committee, and expressed a desire that the examination might proceed with the largest latitude.

Upon examination it will be found that the witness, FITZHUGH, swears that he offered to Mr. SKARING the sum of $400 in consideration of his services on the Committee on Accounts in passing his claim of $8,623 75, which offer, as he alleges, Mr. SKARING accepted, and subsequently upon the allowance of the account, as hereinafter stated, demanded the payment of the $400 by the witness, but that no money was ever paid Mr. SKARING. The account, as allowed, was for the sum of $6,325, being a deduction of 23 per cent. upon the original amount of the bill, and the evidence shows that in committee Mr. SKARING favored the reduction.

If FITZHUGH is to be believed Mr. SKARING is guilty; there is no other evidence upon which a conclusion of guilt can rest. What degree of credit should attach to the testimony of FITZHUGH the Committee do not attempt to decide. It is a question for the House alone.

The Committee are of the opinion, however, that, upon the whole case, the evidence would not warrant the conviction of Mr. SKARING of the offence charged.

As the resolution of the House only directs an investigation and a report during the present session, without recommending any specific action, this report might be closed here. It is due, however, to the other members of the Committee on Accounts, to state that no charge has been made or fact elicited against them, or any one of them. On the contrary, it is distinctly proved that their conduct in connection with the organization of this House, has been characterized by strict integrity, and by a sound regard for economy. In the language of one of the witnesses, "there is no charge or rumor against them;" and, from the testimony, your Committee, to adopt the language of the same witness, will conclude by saying that "there is no breath of suspicion affecting their character or action."

In all matters pertaining to the examination of the subject referred to them, your Committee have been unanimous in their conclusions.

The Committee herewith report the following resolution:

Resolved, That upon a review of all the testimony taken in the matter of the charge against JOHN A. SKARING, a member of this House from the State of New-York, and Chairman of the Committee of Accounts, the evidence would not warrant a conviction nor subject him to expulsion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. H. NICHOLS, Chairman,
WARREN WINSLOW,
CLARK B. COCHRANE,
GEORGE EUSTIS, Jr.
WILLIAM. G. WHITELEY.

British Annexation in the Pacific—Purchase of the Feejee Islands.

The Sydney *Morning Herald*, received by the last Australian mail, furnishes the unexpected intelligence that the number of British colonial possessions has been augmented by the acquisition of the Feejee Islands. The *Herald* tells the story:

"We learn from a reliable source that on the 11th September last a formal deed of cession of the Feejeean Archipelago to Her Britannic Majesty was executed by THAKOMBAU, the Vunivalu of Bau, claiming supremacy, as Tui-Viti, (King of Feejee,) over the entire archipelago and its inhabitants. We understand that Mr. PRITCHARD, the British Consul, arrived in Sydney from Feejee several days since, by the *John Wesley*, and that, although the affair has been kept very quiet, he is about to proceed to England with the instrument alluded to.

The American ship-of-war *Vandalia*, Captain SINCLAIR, arrived at Feejee early in September, to demand payment of the fines imposed by Captain BOUTWELL, of the *John Adams*. THAKOMBAU offered apologies and explanations as to the non-payment of these fines, which were deemed so far sufficient that an extension of twelve months was granted by Captain SINCLAIR, but with an intimation—couched in the strongest terms—that if such fines, amounting to $45,000, (about £9,000,) were not paid at the end of twelve months, force would be resorted to.

Immediately after this, propositions by THAKOMBAU for a cession to the Queen of Great Britain, were made to Her Majesty's local representative, the Consul. The deed of cession finally executed contains stipulations, we believe, to the following effect:

1. That the American claims against Feejee shall be paid or settled by her Britannic Majesty's Government.

2. That THAKOMBAU shall be allowed (as Tui-Viti) to retain his position as chief of the aboriginal tribes, but to govern under instructions from the local representatives of her Majesty.

3. That in consideration of the $45,000 paid to satisfy American claims, 200,000 acres of land shall be made over to her Majesty's Government: such 200,000 acres to be selected by a British appointee.

4. That in addition to this grant of 200,000 acres, there shall be grants of such other lands as may be needed for local governmental purposes: such requirements to be agreed upon by a Commission, to consist of two Feejeean chiefs and two British gentlemen, presided over by the local representative of her Majesty, the latter official to act as umpire in all disputed questions."

A BRIDE BURNED TO DEATH.—The Louisville *Journal* says a young lady named SHUCK was burned to death at Lebanon, Ky., a few days since, on her wedding day. The wedding was to have taken place at 11 o'clock on Monday morning and the happy company to have started to Louisville on the evening train. Just a few moments before the time for the ceremony, Mr. THOMAS, the bridegroom, swung open the door of the chamber where he was alone with the bride, and the wind made by the movement blew her veil into the fireplace. Of course she was instantly enveloped in the flames. Mr. THOMAS was so bewildered that he could render little or no assistance. The screams of the sufferer brought her father, sister and several other persons to the top of the stairs where she had gone in her excitement. Water and other means were used to extinguish the fire—but before it could be done she was dreadfully bur

What Should be Done with the City Hall Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I want the privilege of saying a few words in your columns about the City Hall Park, while there is pending, I believe, some proposition to alter it.

First—I don't own a foot of land within a mile and a half of it, and never expect to.

Second—It is a nuisance. The trees are a nuisance, with their nasty worms dropping upon you like rain in the Summer, and creeping into your neck and bosom, and to be crushed in your pockets—with their thick branches and leaves, hiding all view across the Park, hiding the clock, hiding whatever of beauty there is in the surrounding buildings. The marble basin is a nuisance, and would be more so if the fountain should play in it occasionally, which it never will. The posts and chains are a nuisance. The surrounding fence is a nuisance—below the City Hall. Who would fence in and plant trees in Chatham or Hanover squares?

We want greatly a large, open place, thus central to turn round in—a terminus for omnibus and cars and I would propose to remove the present fence, below the Hall, run a fence across, parallel with the front of the Hall, from opposite Murray-street to opposite the lower side of Frankfort-street, with a large gate in front of the Hall; to have a broad sidewalk outside of this fence, from Broadway to Chatham-street, to remove all the trees, &c., and pave or Macadamize that triangle, from the curb on the west side of Broadway to the curb on the east side of Chatham-street, including the space between Tryon-row and the TIMES Office.

And let me say here that this need not affect the question of placing the Post-office at the lower point of the triangle; it will only make a better place for the Post-office.

As you are going out or coming in, step a little aside to St. Paul's Church and to the steps of the City Hall, and imagine this change made, and tell me if it would not be a vast improvement in appearance, to say nothing of the utilities. Now for the utilities.

First—It opens (without expense) Frankfort-street and Spruce-street and Beekman-street to the North River, and it opens Murray-street and Park-place and Barclay-street to the East River—all improvements of immense value.

Second—By thus opening these streets and uniting into one open space that part of the Park and Tammany Hall-square, the space is greatly multiplied for all useful purposes.

Third—All omnibus routes could end there, with small supplemental lines to the ferries. The relief of Broadway would be complete for the present generation. It is now blocked up with empty omnibuses from Vesey-street to the Battery. They cannot turn round short of the Bowling-green.

Fourth—The omnibus routes being cut short about a mile, their fare would be reduced to five cents, with a gain to them—and their convenience and that of the public would be greatly promoted by the opportunity of selecting among the starting stages one most suited to the want of the passenger.

Don't call this vandalism because there happens to be a few trees in the question. Trees are beautiful in a forest, in a grove, in the fields, in a park, when you want shade, or fruit, or majestic beauty, or a charming landscape—but a few dwarf and barren trees, filthy and noxious, obstructing the freedom of a busy city, are in the way at least, and in my judgment so much so as to lose their beauty. B.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, France, from Jan. 27 to Feb. 10, 1859:

New York.
M. K. Jessup and lady,
C. Althop and family,
R. C. Hutchings,
W. Binns,
R. W. Beatty,
Jno. S. Quick and wife,
C. S. Putnam and lady.
J. C. Vertie,
C. C. Leary,
H. V. Burgy,
M. Phineas,
J. E. Cooley and family,

J. S. Tappan,
P. T. Heartt.

Pennsylvania.
T. Mellor.

Ohio.
Mrs. A. Field,
J. F. Noyes,
W. E. Johnston.

Georgia.
C. C. Sebby.

California.
A. K. Reid, M. D.

Dr. Bennett, of New-Haven, from whom Mrs. Bennett obtained a divorce, is said to be diligently engaged in making arrangements to raise the money to pay the alimony soon to be due to Mrs. Bennett; and has made transfer of his life interest, rents, sold his property, &c., for the purpose of giving security in order to raise the money needed, and it will be paid to Mrs. Bennett as per decree of the Court. It is stated, on his behalf, that the suits brought were for contested claims in which the Doctor does not consider himself liable; that under his barn there was a vault made on purpose to store and keep the Doctor's goods, and that in this place were put the articles named as having been taken by the Sheriff, without any intention, as the Doctor says, of secreting anything.

An English paper gives this theatrical anecdote: When Mr. Edmund Glover, the present lessee of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, was a member of the dramatic company at Bath, some years ago, he announced his benefit, and his mother consented to appear as *Mrs. Oakley* in the "Jealous Wife." At the conclusion of the comedy his mother acknowledged the profusion of compliments, and said: "On another occasion I stood on this stage and played the same character to the *Mr. Oakley* of my father, the late Mr. Betterton. To-night I have repeated it, with what success you all know; the *Mr. Oakley* is my son. Between the first appearance I speak of, and this to-night, there has been a lapse of 43 years."

Mme. Bosio was hissed the other night at the Italian Theatre, St. Petersburg, for having a few nights before caused the performance to be changed on pretext that she was ill, and yet gone to a grand party in the house of a Princess, and sang there as charmingly as ever. The hissing was remarkable for two reasons—first, because no *prima donna* ever before received such a castigation; secondly, because Mme. Bosio had previously been highly esteemed by the Petersburgers.

Father Chiniquy, the converted Romanist, was recently ordered to leave Quebec, where he had gone to preach, by the citizens of the parish of St. Roch, who surrounded the house where he stopped, entered and bade him leave, without a moment's delay, which he was compelled to do. As he passed through the crowd he was saluted by various opprobrious epithets, and "there were none, not even the women," says the *Journal de Quebec*, "who had not some reproach to launch at him."

Mr. Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes) narrowly escaped death a few days ago, while traveling on the South Carolina Railroad. At a point about forty miles from Augusta a pistol-ball was fired through the car-window, just passing his head. A similar outrage was perpetrated a few days previously. It is supposed these acts are the revenge of some discharged employes of the Road.

An English paper says that the new work upon which Charles Dickens is engaged is not to be published, but to be read by himself; and, further, that he realized upwards of £5,000 by his readings last year. Thackeray, according to the same authority, has put away twice the sum named, as the proceeds of his lectures.

The funeral of the Rev. Joy H. Fairchild took place at the Methodist Church in South Boston on Wednesday. The officiating minister, Mr. Burgess, took occasion to defend Mr. Fairchild's reputation, and "rejoiced that the portals of that Church had never been closed against him."

A private letter from Rome mentions that Archbishop Cullen is about to be named Cardinal. The intention at present is that he shall take up his abode permanently in that city. Dr. Keiran, parish priest of Dundalk, and Vicar-General of Armagh, will act as his *locum tenens*.

The *Correspondancia Autografa* publishes a letter from Cochin China, which asserts that the Emperor of that country was so alarmed at the comet that he had fastened himself in a tower with poison and a cord, in order to put an end to his existence in the event of its causing any disaster.

M. Caimi, who distinguished himself at the defence of Venice in 1848, has sent a challenge to M. Felix Germain, author of *Aurons Nous la Guerre*, which he considers an infamous libel against all Italians, and against the King and Princes of the House of Savoy.

At the recent opening of Parliament, Queen Victoria wore a skirt of white satin with stripes of gold, a tiara of diamonds, and a necklace composed of the same precious stones, her mantel and train being of crimson velvet embroidered with gold.

A letter from Naples says: "Signor Verdi left us, a few days since, for Rome, where he will bring out his new opera entitled 'La Vendetta del Domino.' It was intended for Naples, but was prohibited, I hear."

The Rev. W. A. Dod, Professor in Princeton College, has resigned his position in the College and his membership in the Presbytery to take orders in the Episcopal Church. The change excites warm emotion.

The Hon. W. L. Underwood, M. C. from Kentucky, has addressed a farewell letter to his constituents, thanking them for their favor and avowing his determination to return to private life.

Dr. Shumard, the State Geologist of Texas, has undertaken a prospecting tour through the southwestern portion of the State. Another party is already in northern Texas.

Count Charles Tascher de la Pagerie, Chamberlain to the Empress, has received authorization to assume the title of Duc de Dalberg, which belonged to another branch of the family.

The sword annually blessed by the Pope to reward the crowned head who has best deserved it, has this year been awarded to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

Mr. Frith, the Royal Academician, is painting a likeness of Mr. Charles Dickens, for exhibition at the Royal Academy. The portrait is already highly spoken of.

The jewels presented to the bride of Prince Napoleon by the City of Marseilles are valued at 50,000 francs.

Leigh Hunt writes to the *Spectator* in terms highly commendatory of Miss Craig's Crystal Palace poem.

The town of Bonn has voted to designate the houses lately occupied by Niebuhr and Schlegel by marble slabs.

The great Yates-Thackeray case has reached a second stage; a preliminary legal point is to be argued in demurrer to the declaration.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is about to give public readings of the narrative portion of his recently-published life of his father, Douglas Jerrold.

Lord Clyde has met with a serious disaster at Bombay, his shoulder having been dislocated by the fall of his horse.

Mr. Peter Sinclair, the Temperance lecturer, is about to visit Canada, by invitation of the Montreal Temperance Society.

Mr. Richard Cobden, M. P., arrived by the *Canada*, and is now at the Brevoort House, Fifth-avenue.

The number of Italian exiles in London is said to have sensibly diminished within a few days.

On the 11th of May a monument is to be erected in Baden in honor of the poet Hebel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a large meeting of the Deaf Mutes of Boston and vicinity in Tremont Temple, on Tuesday evening, to consider the best manner of proceeding in the matter of the petitions to the General Court for a State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, now under consideration by the Committee on Charitable Institutions. Charles Barrett presided.

A Naval Medical Board for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion and of candidates for admission into the medical corps of the Navy, will assemble at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on Monday, March 7. It will consist of Surgeons Ruschenberger, President, L. B. Hunter and J. M. Foltz; Passed Assistant Surgeon Howell, Recorder.

On Sunday morning the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, Morris County, N. J., was burned to the ground. The sexton had kindled the fire, and had gone to his breakfast, and when he came back the building was in flames. Loss $8,000, one-half insured.

The old Federal-street Church property in Boston has been sold at public auction for the sum of $120,972. The site has been devoted to church purposes since 1729. The present edifice was erected fifty years since.

The colored people of New-Jersey have memorialized the Legislature to take steps to remove the political disabilities under which they labor, and more particularly for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to give them the right of suffrage.

Mr. Joseph G. Russell, proprietor of the late Mechanical Bakery, in Boston, offers a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who set fire to his building.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 28.

Judge HALL was expected to be in town this morning to hold Court, but he had not arrived, and the Court was accordingly opened by Judge BETTS. A Grand Jury had been summoned, but there were not sufficient jurors in attendance to transact business, and as Judge HALL was expected to arrive during the day, the Jury were discharged until to-morrow morning.

Mr. A. J. Graham, phonographic reporter, was summoned on the Petit Jury, but was, on application, excused from serving by the Judge, reporters' duties in the Court being incompatible with Jury duties.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 28.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

Matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—This is a rehearing of the appeals from the Surrogate's decision in this cause.

It will be remembered that the Surrogate admitted to probate a will executed in September, 1842, which, if valid, disposed of the testator's whole estate. His brothers, James and Daniel, are the residuary devisees and legatees. The Surrogate admitted, in like manner, an alleged codicil, dated August, 1849, which, if valid, took certain of the real estate out of the operation of the residuary devisees in the will and gave the same to Susan M. his wife. He rejected two other papers purporting to be codicils; these papers sought to revoke the said residuary disposition in favor of Susan M. as substituted donee.

From this decision three separate appeals were taken to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Sherman and Miss Nancy Parish, two sisters of the decedent appealed from the decision admitting the will and the first codicil.

Mrs. Susan M. Parish and Mr. Joseph Delafield separately appealed from the decision regarding the second and third codicils.

The Supreme Court affirmed all the conclusions of the Surrogate, except that in favor of the first codicil. That decision was reversed upon the facts, and thereupon an issue was directed according to the statute. This decision of the Supreme Court was reported in the TIMES of Thursday, Jan. 6.

A rehearing was asked for and ordered; and the second argument comes on to-day.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Oliver Philips, Executor, &c., vs. *Wm. E. Dodge, et al.*—Decree settled.

John Hecker, et al. vs. *Antonio Foulley, et al.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Hilton.

Brockelmann vs. *Brandt.*—Motion to strike out part of complaint denied. Costs to abide event.

Keuth, Kropp & Co. vs. *P. L. Virol.*—Complaint under non-imprisonment act dismissed with costs.

Wasseman vs. *Willett.*—Case settled.

Bostwick vs. *Blitzer.*—Judgment resettled.

Reed vs. *Cromwell.*—Motion denied with costs.

Malanry vs. *McCormick.*—Motion to vacate docket of judgment denied with costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Will of Herman Weisenborn.—The deceased was on board the *Austria*, lost on the passage from Hamburg to New-York. He was seen to go over the side of the ship into the sea. One of the survivors of the calamity was examined as a witness, and the will submitted on an application for probate.

Other wills were also offered for probate, as follows:

Daniel P. Bridge, citation returnable March 4.
Samuel S. Jordan, citation returnable March 4.
John Moneypenny, citation returnable March 8.
Jacob S. Baker, citation returnable March 7.
Abigail Kemble Oliver, citation returnable April 12.
John Jack, citation returnable April 12.
Robt. Cram, citation returnable March 18.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Martha Hoes, John Foley, Eliza S. Tateosyan, Elizabeth Seaman.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 85 bbls. Ashes, 3,021 bbls. Flour, 428 bushels Wheat, 3,450 bushels Corn, 1,846 bushels Oats, 241 pkgs. Provisions, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in, to-day, sales having been confined to 50 bags Laguayra at 12½c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; 1,050 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and 68 bags Cape at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, March 1.

	1858.	1859.
Bahia, bags	12,825	—
Costa Rica, bags	—	400
Jamaica, bags	600	700
Java, bags	—	5,264
Java, mats	—	44,302
Laguayra, bags	—	2,193
Manilla, mats	—	3,725
Maracaibo, bags	1,610	5,965
Porto Rico, bags	1,285	—
Rio, bags	34,152	12,995
Savanilla, bags	365	—
St. Domingo, bags	140	400
Total, pkgs	50,977	75,044

COTTON—Has been in active demand, to-day, and prices have favored sellers, though no actual advance has been established. Sales have been reported of 400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10	10	10½	10¼
Middling, ₱ lb..	11⅞	12	12½	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens actively for State and Western Flour, especially for extra brands of the latter, which are in lively request, mainly on speculation. Prices are very well supported, and most holders of desirable lots are asking higher rates; sales have been reported of 16,600 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 35@ 5 60
Extra State	6 05@ 6 25
Superfine Western	5 45@ 5 65
Fancy Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 30@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 90@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 40 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 45@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and wanted at $6 75@$7 35 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are moderately inquired for at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, to-day, 1,450 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 15@$1 75; and 650 boxes do. Lemons, at $1 55@$1 75, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in active demand, and good clean lots, especially of Red Western, (Winter,) bring very full prices, sellers having any existing advantage; sales 40,000 bushels, including good Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40; good Milwaukee Club, at $1 22; fair to very good White Southern, at $1 55@$1 65; good Red Southern, at $1 40; choice White Kentucky, at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices; sales have been confined to 11,000 bushels of new, at 81c.@85c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 79c.@81c. for inferior White do., ₱ bushel; old mixed Western is quoted at 84c.@86c. ₱ bushel, but is partially neglected. Barley is in demand, at uniform rates; sales 2,000 bushels Canada, at 93½c. ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at 85c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Oats are selling slowly, at unchanged figures.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 400 bales Bags at 9¾c.@10c. each; 420 bales Bagging chiefly at 12⅞c.@13c.; and 114 rolls do. at 11¾c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales 350 bales North River at 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—In Boston 200 bales Sunn were sold at 4¼c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

HIDES—A lot of 2,700 prime Buenos Ayres, to arrive, was reported sold at 27½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for last year's crop, while old Hops are partially neglected. We quote: Crop of 1858, 12c.@18c.; old, 2½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand is limited, the bulk of the stock being held above the views of buyers.

LEAD—Has been moderately sought after, at previous prices.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been freely purchased to-day, the transactions comprising 400 bbls. New-Orleans, at 39c.@40c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 38c., and 75 hhds. and 25 tcs. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@29c.; with 228 hhds., 30 tcs. and 11 bbls. Clayed Cuba, at 25c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, March 1.

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	2,566	3,551
Porto Rico, hhds	43	330
Total, hhds	2 609	3,881
Total, bbls	4,308	5,077

NAVAL STORES—The movements in this line have been moderate, and productive of no important changes.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at $17 90@$18 for New Mess; $17 50@$17 62½ for Old Mess; and $13 20@$13 30 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack request, including Hams, at 8½c.@9½c., and Shoulders, at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inquired for, at from 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in less demand, and is heavy; sales 475 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is actively sought after at buoyant prices; sales today, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$12 50 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 37½ for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been purchased here, to-day, to the extent of 800 bushels, at 10¾c.@10½c., chiefly at 10½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet. In Boston, sales have been made of 6,665 bags, and 1,485 packets Calcutta Linseed, at $1 62½, cash, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been less active; sales having been confined to 420 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@7¾c., and 100 boxes Havana, at 9c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, March 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	3,523	5,444
New Orleans, hhds	8,152	8,832
Porto Rico, hhds	396	360
St. Croix, hhds	122	—
Melado, hhds	—	242
Total, hhds	12,193	14,878
Total, boxes	5,928	5,969
Total, bags	1,512	10,473

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton, at 5-32d., ₱ lb., and some Tobacco, in boxes, at 2s. ₱ box. For London, 2,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 2s. 6d., and 3,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 20s. For other ports, nothing really new.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition, in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER.
ARMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, is a thoroughly competent medium for supplying schools, seminaries and colleges with accomplished teachers. Reference is made to the Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell MASON, N. Y.; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, &c. No charge made to officers of Public Schools. Parents can learn particulars of the best schools free of charge. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Students at PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, receive in 3 months 78 lessons, instruction in penmanship and arithmetic, or an unlimited course of book-keeping, for $10. Commutation for all branches to qualify young men for business, $20. Ladies' writing classes $2, 16 lessons.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, N. Y.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take private lessons, on low terms, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 409 Broadway, and learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Commutation for Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, only $5 each branch. Two cheap desks vacant.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will commence April 28, and continue 14 weeks. Every advantage is afforded for a thorough and accomplished education. For Circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or to Miss C. AIKEN, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of France, who has taught for several years in New-York, wishes to engage with schools in the above capacity, or to give private lessons at the residence of the pupils. Speaks English and Spanish. Highest City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 169, or Prof. D. H. CRUTTENDEN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH OR Irish lady, as resident governess, to instruct girls between 9 and 14 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education, including French, drawing, fancy work, &c.; neatness and regularity indispensable qualifications. Address L. N. P., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW SENSATION!
A NEW PLEASURE!!
CAMELIA WATER.
The most
REFRESHING, DELIGHTFUL, LASTING
PERFUME
for the
TOILET EVER PRODUCED.
Manufactured only by
HARRIOTT, ABBEY & CO., Perfumers,
No. 24 Strand, London.
Principal Agency, Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane.
None other genuine. Found at all dealers.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE. MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (*Sun* Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Parkrow and 145 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

LIGHT! BRILLIANT LIGHT! Coal Oil of Superior quality and light color, burns in all Kerosene Lamps. For sale by the barrel, at No. 240 Pearl-st. EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL COMPANY.

TO COUNTRY MILLINERS. Ladies' and children's Pattern Bonnets, of the latest Paris and Bazar styles, now ready, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS to make the acquaintance of a young lady, with a view to matrimony, of prepossessing appearance, and not lacking in the goodly riches of this world. Address in sincerity, HARRISON WEEKS, New-York Post-Office.

PARIS MADE TRAVELING AND SHOPPING BAGS.—Toilet Bags, furnished, for ladies and gentlemen's use. Sole Leather Trunks Dress Trunks, &c., for American and European travel. JOHN CATTNACH, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A SAW-mill for sawing logs; in good condition and easily removed. Also, to rent, a 28-horse water power, with building, within 2½ hours from New-York. Inquire at Hazard Powder Company's Office, No. 89 Wall-st., New-York.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.: $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC—500 TONS SNOW White and No. 1, dry and ground in oil in France; warranted pure. For sale by JOSEPH M. STRONG, No. 83 Reade-st., Agent of Vieille, Montague & Co., of Paris.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—VERY LOW to close a concern—one 18, one 12, and 3 of 8-horse power, with flue-boiler. Also, one second-hand Engine of 10-horse power. H. A. CRANE, 29th-st., near 11th-av.

LATHES, TOOLS, &C., TO BE DISPOSED of at private sale, by order of assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 328 East 12th-st., near Avenue C.

WM. G. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE OF No. 30 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly,) is now at No. 14 Bond-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Coeheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 292 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will
Open, on Monday, Feb. 21,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

EARLY SPRING OPENING AT
G E N I N ' S
Ladies' and Children's
OUTFITTING BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
and
GENIN'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 507 Broadway,
adjoining GENIN'S BAZAAR.

I shall present, on this occasion, the most extensive assortments of
PARIS-MADE AND HOME-MANUFACTURED
DRESS AND UNDRESS ATTIRE,
for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, which the facilities of a house, comprehending within its business sphere every branch of fashionable costume can command. Nothing that can be required for the complete outfit of a family of both sexes, from the babe in arms to the wife and mother, has been omitted from this attractive stock. The styles and goods in the following departments will be exhibited for the first time on the 3d of March:
CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
MILLINERY and HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CHILDREN'S HEAD-DRESSES,
BOYS' HATS and CAPS,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
GENTLEMEN'S HATS and CAPS.
On the same day my NEW HAT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 507 Broadway, adjoining the Bazaar, will be opened with a superb display of new modes in DRESS HATS, CAPS, &c., of which the programme cannot be compressed into an advertisement.
The Hat Store is connected internally with the extensive suite of rooms forming the Bazaar. J. N. GENIN.

LADIES' WINTER CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE,
At GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.
Wholesale buyers can here find a complete assortment of the following articles at very moderate prices:
Imported Under-linen,
Chemises,
Drawers,
Night Gowns,
Summer Corsets,
Night Caps,
Misses' Muslin Dresses,
Boy's Marseilles Blouses,
Boy's Marseilles Pants,
Misses' Muslin Brilliants and Diaper Aprons.
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MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 324 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
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FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,
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Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
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Opposite St. Paul's Church,
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Superfine, Medium, And low-priced clothing,
To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of furnishing goods.

AUBURN CARPETS.
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Louis the Eleventh.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Franco and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Cinderella.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Invasion of Ireland—Soldier's Daughter—A Day in Paris.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Writing on the Wall—Raoul—Esmeralda.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Asmodeus—Little Katy—Married Rake.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM — Louise—Don't Judge by Appearances.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad. 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....1½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, March 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 16th of February, with four days' later European advices, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. We publish elsewhere such portions of her news as the time will permit.

The excitement in the City yesterday relative to the Sickles homicide in Washington was most intense, and such was the eagerness to obtain the details of the affair, that a very large extra edition of The Times was entirely absorbed at an early hour, and not a copy could be obtained. In Washington, also, the excitement continued unabated, and the merits of the case were freely canvassed. Mr. Sickles was visited in prison by numerous friends. His counsel, learning that the Grand Jury of the District are to assemble on Monday next, have decided to waive a preliminary examination, so that no application for bail will be made. Mr. Sickles will thus, while he remains in prison a few days longer, avoid the premature disclosure of his line of defence which the examination would entail. There was an intimation yesterday that Mr. Butterworth had been arrested as an accessory before the fact, but such is not the case. The attempt will probably be made, however, thus to implicate him, but it is believed that it will be unsuccessful. A rumor also prevailed that a brother of the deceased had declared his intention to kill Sickles on the first opportunity. Mrs. Sickles still remains in Washington.

The Appropriation bills occupied almost exclusively the attention of Congress, yesterday. In the Senate, after another refusal to take up the Homestead bill, Committees of Conference were appointed, to meet similar Committees from the House, relative to the disagreements on the amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. Mr. Houston made his farewell address to the Senate, in which he reviewed and vindicated his course in Congress. The Post-Office Appropriation bill, which calls for an aggregate of upwards of $19,000,000, was then taken up, and discussed for several hours. An amendment was adopted, which provides that in no event shall the liabilities be allowed to exceed the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Several other important amendments were adopted, but the final vote was not taken. In the House a colloquy of a personal nature took place between Messrs. Reagan and Bryan, of Texas, which created considerable excitement. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed—the amendments reducing the Navy-yard appropriations from $1,192,000 to $130,000, and reducing the appropriation for repairs, armament, etc., from $3,100,000 to $1,900,000, having been concurred in. Mr. Phelps asked leave to report a bill to revise the Treasury-note act, but the House refused to suspend the rules. He then moved to go into Committee on the General Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. A motion to strike out the Coast Survey appropriation was unsuccessful. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing was received. It censures Mr. Seaman for improper and illegal conduct.

It seems to be pretty well decided that the Administration has again backed out of the intention to recognize the Liberal Government in Mexico, and to receive Señor Mata as its representative. The Cabinet held another motion yesterday for the discussion of the meeting, but nothing whatever was done. The President now awaits the details of the news by the *Tennessee*, and intimates that if they shall warrant such a step, the Juarez Government will then be recognized. There is a rumor that the delay in this important and necessary step is caused by the difficulty in deciding upon the proper person to occupy the position of Minister to Mexico.

The Select Committee of the House appointed to examine the accounts and conduct of General Cullom, the former Clerk, have made a report acquitting him of any corrupton or dishonesty of any kind in the discharge of his duties.

President Martinez, of Nicaragua, in his message addressed to the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 14, reviews the foreign relations of his Government briefly; but evidently assumes that the solution of the transit difficulty is to result from the negotiations of Señor Jarez at Washington. This intimation conflicts with the expectation of an adjustment to be produced by the ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty. He also speaks with profound satisfaction of the presence of Sir William Gore Ouseley, as a guarantee of close intimacy and new commercial relations with Great Britain.

The supposed failure of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty has deeply mortified the President, as his whole Central American policy was staked upon its success. Not a single line has been received at the State Department, either from Minister Lamar or from any one else, explaining the unaccountable silence with reference to it. General Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, is also without dispatches, and declares that the American Government has just cause to complain of such treatment. Martine, the British messenger, has arrived at the Legation in Washington, with dispatches confirming the news of the ratification of the Treaty negotiated by Sir. W. Gore Ouseley.

Our advices from Hayti are extended to Feb. 5. We have no indications of the policy likely to govern the new administration. The rejoicings over the expulsion of Soulouque are continued, and, of course, the popularity of Gen. Geffrard is still unabated. The property of Gen. D'Elva, the principal adviser of the late Emperor, who is now with him in exile, had been confiscated.

The message of Gen. Santana to the Dominican Senate reviews the foreign relations of the Republic; notices the amicable adjustment of the Spanish difficulty, and begs authority to renew the Commercial Treaty with England which is about to expire. He also refers to the friendship and sympathy of the United States.

Among the latest intelligence from the Pacific we have the surprising information that by a deed executed in September last, the Chief of the Fejee Islands assigned the Sovereignty of the Archipelago to Great Britain, in consideration of that Power paying the indemnity exacted by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Capt. Sinclair, last Fall, for injuries inflicted upon American citizens. The news needs confirmation.

Our advices from San Juan, Porto Rico, are to Feb. 9; and from Mayaguez to Feb. 12. They contain no views of interest.

Advices from Rio Janeiro reach to Jan. 13. They lack importance. The Coffee market was quiet; the shipments however thus far in the year attaining the usual average.

The reports of Mexican news, received by telegraph, are so exceedingly contradictory that it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion with reference to them until we can receive our own correspondence. The dispatch published yesterday from New-Orleans, is contradicted in several essential particulars.

Various matters of an interesting nature came before the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, the bill reorganizing the Health Department of this City under medical officers, was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to provide for an assessment upon the people of Richmond County for the damages caused by the burning of the Quarantine buildings. The amount of the damages assessed is to be a lien upon the county, and to be collected forthwith by the State Comptroller. The Senate resolutions reorganizing the Judiciary, were reported favorably. The Registry Law bill was made the special order for Friday next.

Another of those dreadful occurrences which too frequently occur on the waters of the Mississippi took place on Sunday morning, near Baton Rouge, La. The steamboat *Princess*, from Vicksburg for New-Orleans, burst her boiler, and subsequently burnt to the water's edge. She had on board four hundred passengers, of whom *two hundred are lost and missing*—mostly residents of Louisiana and Mississippi—a large number of whom were ladies. A list of the dead and missing, so far as at present known, is given in our telegraphic report.

Mr. Robert Walsh, founder of the Philadelphia *National Gazette*, and author of several works, died at Paris, Feb. 7. He was a native of Baltimore. Under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, he was appointed U. S. Consul-General at Paris.

The trial of the New-London slaver case is to commence in New-Haven to-morrow.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the report of the Special Committee appointed to make estimates of appropriations for the support of the Courts and County offices for 1859 was presented and adopted, and the Board resolved to send to the Legislature an act, reported by the Committee, authorizing the raising by tax for County expenses of a sum not exceeding $1,900,916 65, to be subject to appropriation and disbursement by the Board of Supervisors. A motion for the passage, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, of the resolution requesting the Comptroller to give such directions to the Receiver of Taxes as will check the mutilation of the tax lists by the Common Council, was laid over.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened briskly for Cotton, Flour and Wheat, and rather tamely for Corn, Groceries, Provisions, Naval Stores and Oils. Hides, Leather and Whisky were in fair request at buoyant prices. Freights were inactive.

The Washington Tragedy.

The voice of the law has yet to be heard upon the true character, as before the justice of the land, of the terrible transaction which, on the day before yesterday, stained the Sabbath of the National Metropolis with passionate blood passionately shed, and made a legislator of the Union, sworn to calmness, wisdom, self-restraint, the slayer of his fellow-man. We could have wished to await that voice before dealing with the facts of the dreadful story as they come to us from the most authentic sources of public intelligence; for, by a strange anomaly in the development of our jurisprudence, the right of passing formally upon any question of guilt or innocence in our tribunals is still reserved to those who have neither formed nor expressed an opinion upon the subject before them; and we know too well the power of the Press not to feel that every printed word sent forth on such a theme must narrow the circle of men fitted, according to the Law, to discharge the Law's most solemn office. But one, at least, of the journals of New-York has made haste to stamp the seal of Cain upon the forehead of that representative of New-York who now lies prisoned in the Federal City; and this with such ferocity of hate and scorn as makes a calmer, juster utterance of the sentiment of our public absolutely due not more to Mr. Sickles than to New-York herself.

The City of New-York is not prepared, with the *Evening Post*, to interpret the fearful deed which has blasted the career of at least two families, instantly and finally, by the light of that past history of the chief actor in the tragedy, which has been invoked to prove Mr. Sickles a cold-blooded assassin, and his companion, Mr. Butterworth, a pander and decoy of murder. There are features in the picture which that scene on Pennsylvania-avenue presents to us, so sad beyond all words—so infinitely pregnant with a thousand varieties of suffering and of shame—that they should temper the tones of Justice herself, and silence utterly the discordant cry of party passions and of political animosity. Behind the slayer and the slain—behind the erring, prostrate wife—the innocent faces of young children worse than orphaned, blighted in name, and forcordained to the tender mercies of an inhuman notoriety, plead alike for the sinner and the sinned against. Justice must leave them desolate enough. Injustice, or but intemperate justice, will take from them all that makes life worth the having. For their sakes, then, it becomes us to be at least no swifter than the law in branding infamy upon the men with whose fate their future is so irrevocably bound up. It is not even necessary to assume the guilt of Mr. Key in his intercourse with Mrs. Sickles, in order to make us hesitate in pronouncing Mr. Sickles a willful murderer. If it be held simply that Mr. Sickles, on the evidence of a confession which he believed to be full and sincere, imagined himself a "dishonored" man, exposed to all the contumely which society awards to the outraged husband whose wrongs it pretends to make its own, and doomed to all the misery which lurks in the ruin of domestic confidence and peace, we can afford him all the palliation which the customary sympathies of mankind extend to men maddened by such a situation.

For the leniency with which men in all countries, even the most civilized, have always looked upon violence done by the injured husband upon the real or the reputed polluter of his home, expresses not the magnitude of the crime itself, but the severity of the trial it inflicts upon human forbearance, and the most secret passions of the human heart. The law refuses to recognize Adultery as an offence of the first gravity, because the law must deal not with human emotions but with human interests; not with the inward experiences of the individual, but with the external economy of society. Custom deals tenderly with the victim of this offence, because men know each other's strength and weakness, understand how terribly sharp is the sting of violated faith, how maddening the present sense and long anticipation of that scornful pity for which the world so soon exchanges its first gush of sympathy with such a sufferer. Let the early career of Mr. Sickles have been what it may, let it have been all that the *Evening Post* with prompt malignity would force upon our belief, the simple fact is here before us, that in a few hours of time, the man, a husband and a father, striving for usefulness and success in the world, has been driven by the fury of passion into an act which, whatever its legal event may be, has fixed upon him the shame of a desecrated home and the blood of a slaughtered associate, and has blasted his career in public and in private forever. In comparison with his present and his future, how enviable is the grave of Key! The dead have the living at a terrible advantage. Time, which dogs the footsteps of the survivor with a thousand recurring rancors, misconceptions, prejudices, smoothes steadily away the sharp outlines of the dead man's failings and his crimes. Public opinion is far more likely to condone too easily that offence of the dead which stung the living man to madness, than to pass lightly over the frenzy which laid unholy hands upon the sanctities of vengeance, and trampled the law under foot in its hot flight from the horror which winged it first with fire.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not for a moment advocate the slightest degradation of that high test which makes subordination to the law the supreme test of civilization and of order. The man who, under whatever provocation, takes the life of his fellow-man, is an offender to be forgiven, not a citizen to be commended. The passion which alone can win toleration for his deed proves him unequal to the full standard of manhood. But murder is not a luxury in a country like this. Men do not throw away a career to gratify their thirst of blood under the goading of any ordinary excitement. And thus far, at least, Mr. Sickles clearly has a claim upon the forbearing suspension of the public judgment, that the worst penalties of the deed which he has done are such as the law can neither impose nor remove. Whatever may become of him, the tragedy in which he has thus become involved will neither make one avenger the more nor one adulterer the less. It might have happened, so far as the leading parties of the story were concerned, at any age and in any quarter of the world.

If it be true that, in the acting of the final scene, a friend of Mr. Sickles played the part of a decoy to murder, and looked calmly on while his frenzied companion was throwing his own life away in taking that of the man whom he believed to have wronged him, that indeed will be a special feature of the case demanding such public reprobation as has rarely been called for even in these degenerate days, in which partisan passion has so usurped the high place of patriotism, and a savage egotism replaced the generous ideal of chivalric honor. But this we are slow to believe. To assume it hastily would be to confess all extremities of vulgar barbarism possible in the very heart of an American civilization. The latest intelligence from Washington goes far towards removing the grounds on which this horrible charge has been already made, and we sincerely trust that on the formal trial of the whole case, fortunately not long to be deferred, it may be dissipated altogether.

Financial Conquest.

Mr. Buchanan's fine invention in the art diplomatic, of what may be described as "financial conquest," does not seem to prosper even at Washington. Mr. Slidell, after exhausting himself, in season and out of season, in the Senate and out of it, upon the President's notable scheme for wheedling this country out of thirty millions of dollars, as a preliminary to plaguing Spain into the sale of Cuba, begins at last to suspect that his ability may hardly be equal to his aspirations, and has caught a glimpse of the fact that a longer and a less agreeable road than Pennsylvania-avenue now divides the White House from the Capitol. This road the somewhat corpulent Senator from Louisiana, on the whole, declines to travel. He will leave matters where they are till the next session. The country will be neither surprised nor displeased to see this "masterly inactivity" kept up for a much longer time in reference to all projects for tormenting Spain into parting with what we cannot just at present afford to purchase; and can never profitably take by force. All that Mr. Buchanan and his few remaining friends have taken by this highly ingenious "dodge" of theirs, has been a general conviction in the public mind that nobody can possibly care less for Cuba or more for the public money than themselves; with a scurvy compliment from the London *Times* on the novelty of their notions of international law, and the sublimity of peddling made Presidential.

For whatever comfort and advantage they may find in these net results, the Administrative *clique* and *claque* are wholly indebted to the President himself. The "Thirty Million scheme" was conceived and brought forth by the celibate of the Executive Mansion alone. This fact should be put on record by a grateful people. After maturely weighing the propositions made to him by Spain *for the settlement of all our claims upon that country*, Mr. Buchanan, at the close of the last Summer, came to the conclusion that nothing could be more fair than those propositions, and had already commenced negotiations, informally, for entertaining them, when it was suddenly flashed upon his mind that these "grievances and outrages" were his chief stock in trade for the acquisition of Cuba. To part with them for the paltry consideration of justice to our own citizens, and the commercial advantages likely to follow in the train of an amicable arrangement with Spain, would be mere mid-summer madness! It would be absolutely no better than throwing not one plank only, but a whole platform out of window; and then where could he take his stand before the Nominating Convention at Charleston in 1860? The President who never acts so promptly as when he is frightened by the dreadful parallels of a straightforward course, instantly darted around the nearest corner, and summoned Mr. Slidell to his aid.

To Mr. Slidell was intrusted the Senatorial promulgation of a new Presidential notion, and the "Thirty Million bill" in due course made its appearance. So delighted was Mr. Slidell with the comeliness of this bantling that he gave it out at first for his own. He hoped thus to secure for himself all the advantages at which the President had aimed in projecting the plan. We cannot suffer him thus to appropriate the Presidential honey,—thus to plow with the Presidential heifer. His original declaration that Mr. Buchanan knew nothing of the bill he was proposing must not deceive the Democracy, nor should the disingenuous qualification forced upon him by the President a few days afterwards, that "the President approved of the bill," be permitted to deprive Mr. Buchanan of his claims to the authorship of the most indecent and ridiculous proposition ever made by an American Executive to an American Legislature. When History shall ask "Who killed the Buchanan Government?" Mr. Slidell must not step up like the sparrow, in the story of "Cock Robin," and arrogate the glory to himself. The case is a case of suicide, and of suicide extraordinary. For so bent was Mr. Buchanan on making away with himself, that he handled his scheme of colossal corruption in such a way as to bring it to the knowledge of the Spanish Government long before the too-famous Message of last December was given to the world. When Señor Calderon Collantes, supported by the unanimous sentiment of the Spanish Cortes and the Spanish people, denounced any "proposition made, or to be made," for the purchase of Cuba as an insult to Spain, he knew in all the details precisely what measure it was that Mr. Buchanan meant to introduce for that end. So well aware was Mr. Preston, our Minister to Spain, of these facts, that he went out fully prepared to be received with a "reservation" in regard to Cuba and Cuban proposals.

But the exposure and defeat of Mr. Buchanan's policy is not the only result, we are glad to say, of all this Cuban discussion. It has put the whole question clearly before the nation, and it has evolved two propositions worthy the consideration of a respectable and powerful people. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, has shown Congress how to conciliate a firm and open declaration of large national policy, with all the proprieties of international law and courtesy. If it be really an object with the people of America to acquire possession of the island of Cuba, it is fair and lawful for us to state that object and to "await the course of events," within the becoming barriers of public law and recognized right.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has taken a more practical step. He proposes annexation by conciliation, and conquest by commerce—such annexation and such conquest as have bound up the prosperity of Canada so closely with the prosperity of the United States, without abating one jot or tittle of Her Britannic Majesty's sovereignty over the empire won by Wolfe from Montcalm. Reciprocity of interests is the immediately desirable aim to be striven for in our relations with Cuba. Such reciprocity will make the Island better worth the having if we are ever to have it; and make it, too, a source of wealth and assistance instead of a pest and a confusion to us, while it dallies still along the line of its "gravitation towards the Continent." The statesmanlike position of Mr. Mason and the businesslike attitude of Mr. Wilson may almost console us for the wretched wrigglings of Mr. Buchanan, and for the somewhat indecorous prostration of Mr. Slidell.

Official Corruption—The Recent Startling Disclosures.

The recent report of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives discloses a state of corruption among public men, in this country, which is replete with disgust to the most lukewarm patriot. It reveals a state of things which is bad enough at home, but which will tell against our people with tenfold rigor abroad. It shows what will be regarded as a picture of American morals, in colors the most hideous and the most revolting. It demonstrates the painful fact that in "the model Republic of the world," corruption of the most degraded kind pervades every branch of the public service, dictates the course of the Government, and finds a ready and not always tacit accomplice in the President himself. It charges and proves that the country is governed by politics more than by policy, and for the profit of political partisans rather than for the general good,—that the Executive and his Cabinet freely employ the public money to purchase friends and partisans,—and that for the gratification of a weak ambition, the President of the Republic descends to the arrangement of the details of bargain and sale of the meanest of the offices in his gift, for the meanest of party purposes.

That similar crimes were committed before the present Administration came into power, we fear is only too true. That previous impunity has only tended to aggravate the evil and more firmly establish this most wretched system of robbery and wrong at Washington, is only too obvious. The report of the Committee of Investigation, indeed, is an indictment such as can scarcely find a parallel in modern history, unless we seek it in the recent events in Hayti. Soulouque, the Black Emperor, plundered his country for his own private emolument; Mr. Buchanan, the white President, consents to the plunder of his country for the emolument and advantage of his private friends. The negro residents of Hayti felt so keenly the disgrace attaching to such a system as Soulouque indulged in, that they rose *en masse* and drove him from the Island. Here, happily, we have constitutional means of remedying all evils, if we cannot remedy their results to the national character. It remains to be seen whether those means will or will not be employed.

Many of our newspapers, and all our stump orators, are accustomed to rail, in terms unmeasured and with reproach unstinted, against the despotism of the world. We denounce it and repel it. We devoutly thank God in the face of all nations that we are not as other men; and we proclaim that all people, to be free and happy, must do as we do, and be as we are. And yet, there is no ruler in the Old World who would stoop to such paltry peculation as has just been revealed here. There is no Government in Europe that would condescend to share the hire of the laborer appointed for political purposes. There is no form of society between the British Isles and the Caucasus that would not turn with scorn from any public body guilty of such miserable national pocket-picking.

It is, indeed, a consolation to remember, in spite of the opinions which the late disclosures will induce persons abroad to form of us, that the great American heart is sound and honest, notwithstanding that the Government which at present represents the American people may be impure and corrupt. It is not so cheering to have to remember, also, that apathy and indifference as to the character and conduct of the Government are among the failings of Americans, and are the principal of the reasons why impunity has so long waited upon wrong in the conduct of public affairs. Still, we shall find ourselves mistaken if this culmination of political depravity and national humiliation be not sufficient to awaken public attention to the necessity of radical change. The country is evidently at a turning-point in its future history. If we are to go on always as the recent startling developments show that we have been going lately, it requires little sagacity to foresee that we must go downward. The danger lies not alone in the waste or robbery of the public money, but in the general demoralization towards which all this corruption and meanness must inevitably tend. If such a system be permitted to continue, the country can never achieve the greatness to which the genius, intelligence and enterprise of the people, if honestly directed, would entitle it. If here be no punishment for venality in high places there will be incessant encouragement to venality, because it is profitable in money and in power. The custom of the people hitherto has been to suffer themselves to be led madly into all the excesses of political quarrel for the elevation of a handful of men, who have employed their advancement for the attainment of objects alike injurious to the public welfare and inimical to the national credit.

We have no hope that either the President or those of his advisers who are implicated in the *exposé* will be impeached during the present session of Congress. Nor should the people permit themselves to look to Congress alone for the remedy so much needed. They must see to it themselves, and use the ballot-boxes for the purification of the system of Government. Such a change should be made in the Constitution as would render the Cabinet, if not the President himself, directly responsible to Congress, and insure the instant withdrawal of those officers who disgrace the country with the trickery of the political huckster or the black mail practices of the bum-bailiff. The question can scarcely be too seriously regarded. Are we to advance in honesty and credit, or to go back? Shall we permit our country and its institutions to be dragged into the mire of disrepute at home and abroad by the unfaithful servants whom we set in our high places?

The evil of political spoliation has now about reached as far a point of mischief and shamelessness as people are likely to sustain with patience. Shall this starting-point tend upward towards improvement, or further downwards to national humiliation and disgrace?

The President's Veto of the Agricultural College Grants.—We publish the Message of the President vetoing the act of Congress making donations of the public lands to the several States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges. The views which it sets forth, in a diffuse, inelegant and obscure style, strike us as sound, sensible and timely. His objections to the bill are just, and in vetoing it he has rendered a service to the country.

Aside from the very obvious consideration that the Federal treasury is not now in a condition which will justify large donations of any sort or for any purpose, the bill transcends the policy, if not the power, of the General Government. Agricultural Colleges have no more claim upon the national bounty than schools of any other character,—nor indeed so much, for they are avowedly for the benefit of a particular class. Until the Federal Government shall assume the duty of providing for education generally, and upon some adequate and definite system, we do not see how it can, with any propriety, make large grants either of lands or of money for schools of any specific or professional character.

It is very easy to see why such a bill should have passed Congress, aside from its merits. It is, nominally at least, for the benefit of the largest interest in the country:—and those members whose constituencies were largely composed of farmers, felt under an obligation to support a bill which professed to have been framed for their advantage. The greater credit is due to the President for having discarded these considerations, and acted upon his own convictions of public policy and right.

Extension of the Central Park.—We are surprised to hear from Albany that a remonstrance has been sent to the Legislature against the proposed extension of the Central Park, so as to include the high bluff which is now just outside its northern line. Public sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of that change. Indeed, we have never heard from any person who has examined the ground, the expression even of a doubt as to the eminent propriety and even necessity of the proposed extension.

The sole ground on which the remonstrance is based, is that of expense. The remonstrants are all men of wealth, and owners of property on the Park,—and they fear an increase of taxation if this change is made. They must be aware that the increase in the annual value of property in that part of the island, on account of the Park, has already been more than enough to pay the interest on its cost; and if they will consider the expense of opening and grading streets and making the other improvements which will be required if this bluff is not taken into the Park, they will easily discover that the change proposed will cost them very little, if anything at all.

The Legislature, we believe, is in possession of all the facts of the case, and is undoubtedly prepared to act intelligently upon it. We are confident that they will sadly disappoint public expectation here, if they fail to authorize the proposed extension of the limits of the Park.

The Registry Bill.—The Assembly is taking hold of the Registry measure with much apparent earnestness. Some days ago a caucus was held on the subject, and a Committee of Nine agreed upon to prepare a bill as free as practicable from objections. This is, perhaps, as good a mode as could be hit upon; and although the Republicans are not entirely unanimous, there can be little doubt that the measure will pass the Assembly, and probably during the present month. In the Senate there will be sixteen Republicans—when a Republican successor of Mr. Srow shall have taken his seat—and two Americans—eighteen in all—who may be supposed favorable. If all these shall be present, and vote for a Registry, the bill will have one vote more than the number necessary to pass it.

Obituary.

Death of Mr. Robert Walsh.—Mr. Robert Walsh, formerly United States Consul-General at Paris, died in that city Feb. 7. Mr. Walsh was a native of Baltimore, born in 1784. His early education was received at the Catholic Colleges in Baltimore and Georgetown. His literary career began in 1809, when he published a "Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government, including a view of the Taxation of the French Empire." Two years afterwards he established the *American Review*, and in 1821 began the publication of the Philadelphia *National Gazette*. During Mr. Van Buren's Presidency Mr. Walsh was appointed American Consul to Paris, an office which he held until the accession of General Taylor's Administration, when he was removed, and Samuel G. Goodrich, Esq., was appointed as his successor. He, however, continued to reside in Paris, where he has been for a long time the correspondent of the Washington *National Intelligencer*, and of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*. In 1819 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard College. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the American Philosophical Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy of History.

Mr. Everett's Lecture on Franklin.

An invitation was sent to Mr. Everett some time ago, by prominent citizens, to repeat his lecture on Franklin, recently delivered in Boston, in this City, to which he has returned the following reply:

Boston, Friday, Feb. 25, 1859.

Gentlemen: Your obliging communication, dated the 3d February, was transmitted to me a day or two since. I shall have much pleasure, agreeably to your request, and under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association of New-York, in delivering my recently-prepared discourse on the subject of Franklin, and the 9th of March will suit my convenience for that purpose.

I ought, perhaps, in accepting your kind invitation, to say, that I have not attempted in this discourse to portray the life and services of Franklin. Reserving an effort of that kind for some future opportunity of greater leisure than it has been in my power at this time to command, and hoping, also, to find new materials for such a discussion in the lately recovered but not yet published papers of our renowned countrymen, I have confined myself, on this occasion, to those circumstances connected with his early years which admit of a separate treatment, which are closely connected with the formation of his character, and thus serve as an appropriate introduction to his illustrious career.

I remain, gentlemen, with the highest respect, very truly yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

The Hon. Charles King, President of Columbia College; the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York; and the other gentlemen uniting in the invitation.

The citizens of Philadelphia opposed to the proceedings at Harrisburg, on the subject of City Passenger Railways, and to the extension of privileges to companies now holding monopolies, have held a public meeting to remonstrate against the hasty and inconsiderate extension of the system.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Staten Island Incendiaries—Gov. Morgan's First Veto—Progress upon New-York Measures and Some New Projects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 28, 1859.

The bill known as the "Certain Punishment Bill"—providing for the trial of Staten Island incendiaries, was reached in Committee of the Whole this morning. Mr. Johnson, of Delaware, made a long and strong speech in its favor, reviewing the constitutional objections. Mr. Christie, of Richmond County, followed, overhauling the arguments that had been made by its friends. At 2 o'clock, a motion to report progress prevailed. In the House, a motion was made by Mr. Tuthill to order the bill to its third reading. Mr. Spencer moved the previous question, but withdrew it on condition that Mr. Scholefield would renew it. Mr. Scholefield had an amendment he wanted to offer, and so should oppose sending it to a third reading—then renewed the call for the previous question, but withdrew it for Mr. Spencer to speak. Mr. Spencer said he had prepared a speech on the question, but was willing, in view of the little part of the Session left, and the fact that this bill had been for more than a month on the files, to consign it to oblivion,—and so renewed the call for the previous question, but withdrew it for Mr. Tomlinson, who said he wanted an opportunity to show in Committee of the Whole that if this bill passed it would cover the House with infamy. Mr. Spencer called the gentleman to order. The Speaker ruled that no gentleman could pass the previous question over from member to member, and that Mr. Tomlinson was entitled to the floor. Its mover, in consideration of the grief of some of his friends who wished to speak, withdrew the motion to order to a third reading. Mr. Scholefield appreciated the magnanimity of the withdrawal. The Speaker called the gentleman to order, and he proceeded orderly. Mr. Spencer moved to make the bill a special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, but this failing, it will probably come up again at 10½ o'clock as a general order.

The Registry bill was made [a special order for Friday at 11 o'clock. Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, which was ordered to the first Committee of the Whole, to expedite the canvassing of votes at the special election for a Senator to the vacant seat of the late Senator Srow. Mr. Brockway reported favorably the concurrent resolution of the Senate, amending the Constitution relative to the State Judiciary. Mr. Tomlinson introduced a bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors and wines, and Mr. Tuthill introduced one authorizing a Railroad through Grand-street, Williamsburg. Mr. Morris, from the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission of three by the Governor, who shall proceed to assess the damages done to the public property by the burning of Quarantine. Appeal is allowed to the Supreme Court; but its decision shall be final. I suppose this item will hardly gratify your Sepoy readers much.

The Governor sent in his first Veto message. The bill it vetoes is one out of several of like drift, which are in progress, and concern several counties in the State—among them Queens and Suffolk. The message was as follows:

State of New-York, Executive Department, Albany, Feb. 28, 1859.

I return herewith, without my approval, the bill entitled "An act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the city of Oswego and in the several towns in the County of Oswego, and in Duanesburg and Rotterdam, in the County of Schenectady."

The reasons which induce me to withhold my signature from this bill are indicated in the following passage from my Annual Message to the Legislature:

"It has been, for several years, the custom for certain counties to make application to the Legislature to extend the time for the collection of taxes, which applications have usually been granted. Being only partial, the operation is necessarily unequal, and ought to be discouraged and discontinued."

If there really exists any intrinsic difficulty in collecting the taxes within the time now prescribed by law, a general act, enlarging the time, should be passed, and an end be put to local and special legislation of this nature. I am not prepared to say that reasons do not exist for such a change. Should such a change, however, be made, the law should contain a stringent clause forbidding the use of the money collected by the officers, and should provide for the more speedy payment of taxes into the treasury of the State. The time was, however, extended for a month throughout the State, except in a few cities, by a general law passed in 1857 and still in force, and strong reasons should exist to lead to another change so soon. I feel confident, however, that the difficulty in collecting taxes is in very many cases rather accidental than necessary. Experience has shown that applications for extension of time nearly always have their origin in the neglect of duty on the part of some of the officers charged with the imposition or collection of the taxes, or in an indisposition rather than an inability to pay within the time required. I can perceive no reason why officers should be encouraged in such neglect by the intervention of the Legislature. They should rather be left to answer to the people from whom they directly derive their powers. Under any circumstances, it is my deliberate intention, so far as is properly within my province, to hold every officer of every nature to a strict and careful compliance with the Constitution and the laws, without regard to the practice which may have hitherto prevailed, or to the temporary inconvenience which such a course may, perhaps, at first cause to individuals. I am fully satisfied that only by this course can regularity and economy be restored and maintained in our system of government.

The indisposition to pay taxes within the time required by law does not extend to the great mass of the community. Men in moderate circumstances do not, as a general thing, ask for or avail themselves of delay. They know when the taxes are due, and are prepared to pay them punctually. But those in more prosperous circumstances, who can, if it becomes necessary, pay at any time, frequently neglect or postpone payment to the last moment, and it is for their benefit, or for that of some town or county officer, that these applications are generally made in those cases in which they are not caused by the neglect of duty already referred to.

Entertaining these views I am compelled to return the bill for reconsideration to the Assembly, in which it originated. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

Immediately after reading this message, an Assembly bill, which the Senate had somewhat amended, came down for concurrence with the amendments. The concurrence got, after a long struggle, 65 votes—the House having the impression that though the bill extended the time for collecting taxes, the features objected to by the Governor in the other bill, had been removed from this.

In the Senate, Mr. Ely's New-York Public Health Bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Laflin introduced a general bill for the extension of time for collecting taxes. It extends the time to the first Monday in April, and requires payment into the State Treasury within thirty days after the receipt thereof. It was passed, and the Assembly's action on it is above noted.

The act amending the Peter Cooper Institute act had its third reading and passed. It exempts the Institute building from taxation. The contested seat question was made a special order for Monday evening next. The Inebriate Asylum bill giving, to Dr. Turner's pet $60,000, in installments, then came up. Mr. Diven moved as an amendment to give, instead of any fixed sum, ten per cent. of all moneys received by County Treasurers for liquor licenses before the first Monday in July of each year. Mr. W. A. Wheeler wanted to make it 15 per cent., and the project was advocated by Mr. Diven, Mr. Mather and Mr. Truman, and opposed by Mr. Foote and Mr. Hubbell as diminishing the fund appropriated for the support of the poor in counties, and as perpetuating the present wretched license system. Progress was reported on the bill.

It is a dull, nasty heavy day. The air in the Assembly chamber was thick and foul. In the Senate a better ventilation made it somewhat more tolerable. But out of doors it is warm, muddy, murky and oppressive. To-night we look for rain.

The horrible affair of Sickles and Key was reported at the Capitol early in the morning, and it received more attention than anything under debate in either House. Indeed little else was talked of.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Ely reported complete the bill relative to reorganizing the Health Department of New-York under medical officers.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Chanler introduced a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the whole State. The bill was intended to obviate the difficulty of the Governor's veto.

The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act relating to the Peter Cooper Institute was passed.

Mr. Ely introduced a bill to authorize the Northwestern Dispensary to raise a loan of $20,000 to erect a building.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate only was in session this evening.

The consideration of the resolutions relative to the purchase of Cuba was postponed until Friday evening.

During the remainder of the session the bill appropriating $60,000 for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum, was discussed in Committee of the Whole and progress reported upon it. No other business of importance was transacted here.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Morris, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for an assessment upon the people of Richmond County for the damages incurred by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings. It authorizes the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, who are to notify the authorities of Richmond

County of the time of holding their meeting. They are then to meet and take testimony and appraise the damages. Their report is to be published, and, within a certain time, any person interested may appeal from the award to the Supreme Court, the decision of which is to be final. The amount of the damages is to be a lien on Richmond County, and is to be collected forthwith by the Comptroller.

Mr. MORRIS also reported a bill to allow administrators on bail to apply to the Court the same as heirs, and to compel the finishing up of administrators' duties under the will.

The resolutions passed by the Senate, reorganizing the Judiciary of the State, were reported favorably to the House.

The Governor returned, with his veto, the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain towns in the State, on the ground that a special act for such a purpose was improper. He says that if there is any reason for an extension law it should apply to the whole State.

Mr. TUCKER introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Grand-street and other streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. TOMLINSON introduced a bill giving the license power of New-York to the Mayor and Corporation.

On motion of Mr. C. S. SPENCER the Registry law was made the special order for Friday at 11 A. M.

Mr. CHANLER introduced a bill for the relief of the creditors of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. TOMLINSON moved for information as to the amount of the Canal Commissioner's drafts drawn since the 1st of January, and whether there was an intention to draw any more. Laid on the table.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

CUTTING DOWN THE FEES.

Mr. POSS's bill provides, that no public officers, except Notaries Public, shall charge any fee for administering or certifying an oath or affidavit. That no Sheriff or jail officer shall charge any fee for committing or discharging prisoners, or admitting a visitor to a jail. That the travel fees of all Sheriffs and other officers serving process in cases of crime, shall be only two cents per mile. The fee not to be charged upon more than one process at the same time, nor more than one travel fee be charged for going and returning on the same process. Fixes all Sheriff fees for summoning Petit Jurors at fifty cents each.

A BROOKLYN RAILROAD.

Mr. MEEKS introduces a bill, authorizing W. H. FURMAN to build a Railroad through Maspeth avenue, across Newtown Creek, along Bushwick-avenue, North Second-street, First-street and South Sixth-street.

RAILROAD REGULATIONS.

Mr. H. A. LYON's bill requires every railroad to publish a tariff of freight charges on all articles conveyed over the road, and to post the same in every freight-house and depôt in a conspicuous place. The classification, with price affixed, to remain wholly uncharged for at least one month, and not to be increased over 20 per cent. during the current year. It prohibits any contract other than at regularly published rates being made for the passage of freight, and obliges any freight to be taken at a regular *pro rata* charge on through tariff.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ODYKE's bill removes from the Comptroller's Department the superintendence of insurance matters and creates a separate Bureau. The Superintendent of Insurance to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and to receive $2,500 salary. He is authorized to appoint as many clerks as he requires, at salaries to be fixed by him. It transfers to him all the powers and duties, performed now by the Comptroller. It imposes fees on the Insurance Companies, to sustain the Department as follows: For filing declaration or copy of charter, as required by law, $25. For every certificate of agency or copy of statement, $4. For every copy of paper on file in the office, ten cents per folio, and for affixing seal $1.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Earthoff's Sewing Machines,

REDUCED FROM $80 TO $65.

OFFICE No. 489 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Barthoff Sewing Machines.—An agreement for the sale of the above Machines with D. J. LEVY (to whom we understand D. LEVY is agent) having come to an end, the Barthoff Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York, and after the 1st of April next at their new show rooms No. — Broadway.

The Barthoff Machines advertised by 'D. J. Levy Agent,' at a low price, are the balance of those purchased by J. J. Levy from us, and amount to about from fifty to seventy-five Machines As J. J. Levy purchased these Machines from us to be is of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold no more Barthoff Machines can be purchased below their former greatly reduced regular prices. Our contract with J. J. Levy was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Barthoff Machines for cash, and neither J. J. Levy or D. J. Levy have been or now are our agents.

A. BARTHOLF.
Secretary of the Barthoff Manufacturing Co.

Stolen—Camden and Amboy Railroad Bonds.

The following Six per Cent. Bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Transportation and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned, during the afternoon or night of the 23d instant:

Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1,000 each, redeemable 1889. Coupons payable 1st June and 1st December.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

Should any of the above-mentioned be offered for sale, information of the fact to me, or to CAW, MACALESTER & CO., Philadelphia, will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER.

FEB. 26, 1859. No. 304 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $60 TO $1,000.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,

For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

Harriott, Abbey & Co.'s
CAMELIA WATER
Is an entirely new article of
TOILET PERFUMERY,
and commends itself at once to the most cultivated and refined taste
Principal Depôt, Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

E. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Positively the Last But One
Afternoon Exhibition of DANVARD'S DIORAMA,
THE BURNING OF JERUSALEM.
TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock.

Sole Importers of
"LONDON JOCKEY-CLUB-HOUSE GIN,"
A. E. & C. E. TILTON,
Nos. 25 and 27 Cedar-st.

M. L. Hiller's European Express.
No. 3 Chambers st., send likenesses, parcels, &c., by every steamer to England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Continent of Europe, at 75 cents.

For Faultless Shirts made to Order by Hand or ready-made, all sizes, go to McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. N. B.—Two counter showcases for sale cheap.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order, with plain or bayadere bosoms, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Young Men of Talent Struggle for Success and fail because they have chosen a wrong pursuit. A correct phrenological examination, pointing out the talents, defects and proper vocation, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be secured by all.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

CLARK—WYNKOOP.—At New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Potts, JAMES J. CLARK, of New-York, formerly of New-London, Conn., to EMMA WYNKOOP, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Wynkoop, deceased.

☞ New-London, New-Brunswick, and Hagerstown papers please copy.

FAY—RANSOM.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., the Rev. A. G. FAY to AMANDA H., daughter of J. H. Ransom, Esq., of this City.

BRIARD—HOLLOWAY.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb 27, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. EDWIN A. BRIARD, of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss DEBORAH M. HOLLOWAY, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

THOMPSON—MOORE.—At St. Armands, C. E., on Thursday, Feb. 24, WILLIAM THOMSON, of the City of New-York, to Miss ELLEN L. MOORE of the former place.

SPARKES—BOURNE.—At Morrisania, on Monday, Feb. 28, in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, FREDERICK B. SPARKES to FANNY, daughter of C. S. Bourne.

DIED.

LIVELY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, ELIZA E., wife of Geo. W. Lively.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the Laight st. Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 27, Mrs. MARGARET STEPHENS, relict of the late Benjamin Stephens, in the 54d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brother, Richard Van Dyke, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BEDSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 28, after a long illness, Mr. THOMAS BEDSON, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Van Kleek, No. 4 2d-st., to morrow afternoon, (Wednesday, 2d inst.,) at 2 o'clock.

HEISER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, suddenly, ISABEL THOMAS, second daughter of Isabel M. and the late Chas. L. Heiser, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Christopher Heiser, No. 17 State-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WADSWORTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM H. WADSWORTH, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 189 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ Hartford and New-Haven papers please copy.

BURLING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 27, LANCASTER D. BURLING, in his 36th year.

Funeral from the M. E. Church in Sullivan st., near Bleecker-st., on Tuesday next, March 1, at 2 o'clock. His friends and those of the family, are invited, without further notice.

DUNN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 27, MARTHA FREDERIKA, only child of Joseph and Leah Dunton, aged 1 year, 5 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 53 6th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

MASSOL.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, Mrs. ANN MASSOL, relict of Augustus Knussl, late of the city of Baltimore.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in law, John Van Antwerp, (Leggett's Point.) Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania depôt of the Harlem Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves corner of 26th st. and 4th-av. at 11 A. M.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 28, of congestion of the lungs, HANNAH, wife of James Cole, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Clermont av., near Fulton-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, E. D., at his father's residence, No. 24th st., after a severe illness, CHARLES A. HAVILAND, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, E. B. Tremper, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Bedford-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Mr. James Failey, No. 260 Fulton-st., of a lingering illness, Miss JANE SMITH, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEWBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, of croup, MINA, infant daughter of Walter and Maryanna Newburn, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Greene-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In Williamsburg, on Monday Feb. 28, LIZZIE H., youngest daughter of John B. and Loretta H. Miller, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 South 4th st, Williamsburg.

HEDGES.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 25, at the house of his father, HENRY CONDIT HEDGES, aged 20 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church.

HARRIS.—At Tallahassee, Florida, on Sunday, Feb. 13, of consumption, Miss ANN MARIA HARRIS, of Bedford County, Virginia.

Of women a model, of Christians an example, this gentle being has been called home to her God. A shadow has fallen upon the scenes which she made beautiful, but the light left by her virtues is undimmed. Innocence of heart, meekness of disposition and nobleness of character, will be associated with recollections of her life, while her fortitude under suffering, and her unfaltering faith in Jesus, may serve to strengthen those who have yet to tread the dark valley.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hill is abroad;
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God.

Influenced by memories of her companionship, this language is the tribute of one who found only profit from the study of her conduct, and mourns her as a sainted friend. J. A. P.

☞ Virginia papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of Sir CATHERINE SLEIGHT, widow of the late Richard W. Sleight, (formerly but erroneously written Slack,) will take place at St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, the Rev. G. N. Sleight, her grandson, R. A. Ralfe, and her sons-in-law, Wm. B. Stoughton, Lieut. H. N. T. Arnold, and George Wier, are respectfully invited to attend.

I. C. of O. F.—The members of the merchants' Lodge No. 150 are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother LANCASTER D. BURLING, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Sullivan, near Bleecker st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. HENRY SNYDER, N. G.

JOSEPH WAIT, Secretary.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Office corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.

With improved facilities for mining and transportation this Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of CUMBERLAND COAL for the season.

Under the new organization the equipment of the Company has been put in the most complete condition, and the Railroad has been extended to the celebrated ASTOR MINE.

The Coal from this mine has always ranked as the best Steaming Coal brought from the Cumberland region, and for the use of locomotive engines and steamers is unequaled.

The Coal will be shipped from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge, the extent of their business enabling them to do so on the most favorable terms.

CHARLES GOULD, President.
DAVID PALMER, Vice-President.
GEORGE WITHERILL, General Sales Agent.

GOLD MINES.
LEAVENWORTH CITY AND PIKE'S PEAK.
EXPRESS AND PASSENGER LINE.

The above Company has been organized with ample capital. We connect with eastern lines at St. Louis, Mo., and at Leavenworth City, K. T. Our first coaches leave Leavenworth City on April 10. We propose starting two daily passenger coaches in addition to those that may be required for express goods. Through tickets, passing over our line, can be had at all the principal railroad ticket-offices in the east and north.

To obtain preference of seats, those holding tickets will be required to register at the Company's office in Leavenworth, taking preference according to such register.

We do not guarantee an arrival in any given number of days, but feel every confidence that the trip from Leavenworth city to our Depôt in the mines, Denver City or its vicinity, will be made inside of twelve days, and, after the road is well established, hope to make the trip inside of ten days.

J. E. SIMPSON, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building, (Room No 8,) New-York, is our General Agent, authorized to arrange for the sale of tickets, and also for express goods.

(Signed,) W. H. RUSSELL, President.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Feb. 23, 1859.

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NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE,
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In reference to the recognition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE as the official organ of the Railway Companies, we present the following list of names of the Presidents which we have selected from a large number of signatures in our possession:

"We would recommend those Railway Companies throughout the United States and the Canadas, who have not done so, to recognize and support APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE as their Official Organ, and that correct copies of Time Tables be forwarded to them when changes are made in time.

ERASTUS CORNING, President of the New-York Central Railroad.

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J. W. BROOKS, President of the Michigan Central Railroad.

E. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

JACOB SIRADER, President of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia Railroad."

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Is much larger than that of all other works of the kind combined, and as a medium for general advertising throughout the United States and the Canadas, it is unsurpassed. There is scarcely a town, village or city throughout the country but that it reaches. Thousands and tens of thousands are sold upon the various
RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

It contains interesting reading matter, nearly seventy-five Maps, a Time Indicator, illustrating by twenty-five lines, the difference of Time between New-York, London, (Eng.) San Francisco, (California,) Trinity Bay, Valentia Bay, and all the principal cities of the United States.

CONTENTS OF MARCH NUMBER.

I.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS:—The Railways of the United States; Railways and Canals—Modern Enterprise; New Haven, New-London and Stonington Railway Company; Through Route Maps, Time Tables, &c; Northern Central Railway; Gettysburg Railway; Northern Railway of New-Jersey; Illinois Central Railway; South Carolina Railways; Memphis and Charleston Railway; Pennsylvania Central Railway; Railways in Great Britain; Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railway; Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, Mo.; Detroit to Liverpool in Fifteen Days; Good News for Smokers; Baltimore and Ohio Railway; Railway Tax in Missouri; Suez and Alexandria Railway; Queen of the Dead-Heads; Southern Hospitality; New Railway Bridge over the Mississippi; New-York Central Railway; An Elevated Railway; British Railways; The Great Victoria Bridge at Montreal; Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railway; The Manassas Gap Railway; Macon and Western Railway; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway; Harlem Railway, New-York; Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway; The Slocum Line—New-York to Boston.

II.—Troubles of a Sleepy Traveler upon the New-York Central Railway.

III.—NEW INVENTIONS:—Steam Boilers; A New Patent Steam Boiler; Combination Boiler; Organic Engine; a New Steam Engine; New Bridge; a new Map; Leaks Simply Stopped; New Decolorizing Agent.

IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL:—A Place for All; Be Courteous, or the Railway Conductor caught; The Logical Baggage-Master; The "Smash" Railroad.

V.—THROUGH ROUTE MAPS—Representing the principal railways, and their connections from the East to the West and Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.

VI.—SEVENTY MAPS—delineating the principal local railways throughout the United States and the Canadas; their distances, connections, &c.

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IX.—Index to telegraph stations in connection with railways, and a new and important feature to every business man. By merely glancing at the index, persons can inform themselves not only where a station is situated, but upon what railway.

X.—Index to nearly 2,000 of the principal towns, villages and cities in connection with railways throughout the United States and Canadas.

XI.—A Gazeteer of the United States, arranged under the separate maps of railways, giving an account of the most important cities, villages, &c., through which the railways pass.

In reference to the accuracy of APPLETON'S GUIDE, the attention of the traveling community is called to the following extract from a letter to the *Saturday Evening Gazette*:

"Within the past six months business or pleasure has called me into one-half of the States of the Union and over several thousand miles of railroad; and I have never arrived at a depôt ten minutes late, nor lost a connection—thanks to my pocket companion, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE—a work corrected and published semi-monthly, which is a model of accuracy, and may be relied upon implicitly. A study of its contents has beguiled many miles of their tediousness, while the information it imparts reflects the greatest credit on the publishers."

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From the New-York Herald.

This admirable compilation is increasing so rapidly in circulation that in this respect it promises soon to outrival the English Bradshaw. In the care with which the tables are put together, and in the extent and variety of the information which it conveys, it however has no equal.

From the Baltimore American.

As the traveling season will soon commence, this comprehensive guide will now be called into requisition. Those who buy it once will never afterwards be without it.

From the Boston Journal.

We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise as to go on our journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining handbook.

Extract from the Musical Harp.

This is a most admirably-arranged traveler's guide, and we cordially recommend it to the public. It is the most complete thing of the kind ever published in this or any other country.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

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"Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide" is, without exception, the best Railway Guide ever published. It is not a mere collection of time-tables. Every road of note is represented by a map of the road, placed opposite their advertisement and time-table, which map, also, delineates the connecting lines. The Guide also contains interesting literary as well as railroad matter, which is changed every month. Instruments for compiling this work indispensable. The information imparted is so plain that a child can easily comprehend it.

This is probably the cheapest book ever published. It contains nearly 300 pages, and is sold at the low price of 25 cents per copy. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
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TO MY REVIEWER.

My life is not dated by years,
For Time has drawn lightly his plow,
And they say scarce a furrow appears
To reveal what I ne'er will avow.

Till the spirit is quenched, still a glow
Will fall o'er the dream of my days,
And brighten the hours as they flow
In the sunset of memory's rays.

For as long as we feel we enjoy;
The heart sets all dates at defiance,
And, forgetful of life's last allay,
With Time makes a holy alliance.

Then talk not to me of "my age,"
I appeal from the phrase to the fact
That I'm told, in your own brilliant page,
I'm still young in fun, fancy and tact.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
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PUBLICATION DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

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With an introduction by the Rev. W. P. Strickland, D. D.
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For the
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In full, in this week's
NEW-YORK TABLET.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
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AT ALL THE NEWS OFFICES,
AT ALL THE NEWS OFFICES,
AT ALL THE NEWS OFFICES,
AT ALL THE NEWS OFFICES,
WITH SMITH'S GREAT STORY,
WITH SMITH'S GREAT STORY,
WITH SMITH'S GREAT STORY,
WITH SMITH'S GREAT STORY,
WITH SMITH'S GREAT STORY,
WITH SMITH'S GREAT STORY,
WITH SMITH'S GREAT STORY,
WITH SMITH'S GREAT STORY,
WITH SMITH'S GREAT STORY,
And a rich variety of good Reading.
And a rich variety of good Reading.
And a rich variety of good Reading.
And a rich variety of good Reading.
And a rich variety of good Reading.
And a rich variety of good Reading.
And a rich variety of good Reading.
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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
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In your paper of the 2d inst. you furnish a statement of what we presume you have been informed is a correct view of a case pending between this Company and the alleged owner of a Life Insurance Policy issued by it. As we conclude the Courts are competent to decide such cases, we only ask those interested not hastily to make up their minds upon a case not *fully* or fairly stated. We shall yield, and good-humoredly, to the final decision of the Courts, the more especially as it is the very first case which our sense of duty has compelled us to litigate; and shall not be led into any newspaper controversy.

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The entertainment will commence with
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Supported by Mr. William O'Neil and the strength of the Company. After which, a favorite Dance by
MISS JULIA WALBY.
To conclude with the excellent Farce of
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In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Will be presented the Domestic Drama of Interest and Effect, called
LOUISE;
OR,
THE WHITE SCARF.
Baillie Larpiotte, Bridgman | M. Bernard.. Mr. Thompson
Felix..... Mr. J. M. Craig | Adolphe Mr. R. S. Meldrum
Andrew, (Baillie's Factotum,) Mr. Charles Hale.
Pierre..... Mr. S. France | Carno (a vagab'd) Mr. Taylor
To conclude with the amusing Farce, by John Madison Morton, called
DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

No extra charge demanded to see the incomparable Aquaris, Living Serpents, Happy Family, and all the other curiosities.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

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The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver his oration on
THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,
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On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,
being the completion of seventy years from the formation of the Government.
THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will escort Mr. Everett from the Everett House to the Academy and back, attended by Dodworth's Band.
The proceeds will go to Mr. Everett for the MOUNT VERNON FUND.
Cards of Admission to the Dress Circles and Parquet, $1; to the First and Second Circles, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Each Card will present an ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON AND EVERETT, and, being shown at the door, may be retained.
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TWELFTH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK,
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
IN ONE PLAY,
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
ASSAULT!
VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!
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Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

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NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, and EVERY EVENING during the Week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE FAIRY AND THE GLASS SLIPPER.
BY FIFTY JUVENILE ARTISTS.
The Most Splendid of Fairy Spectacles!
ALL THE STARS WILL APPEAR
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EVENINGS—Open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
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Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 1,
The entertainment will commence with
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
To be followed by the comedietta of
A DAY IN PARIS.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
Art McMurrogh..... Mr. J. H. Allen

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..... Mr. E. EDDY
TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1859,
Will commence with the drama of
ASMODEUS.
Carlo..... Miss Lucille | Don Raphael.. Mr. Fitzgerald
Succeeded by LITTLE KATY.
Conclude with MARRIED RAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, March 1,
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
To be succeeded by the Comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the Drama of
ESMERALDA.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

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To conclude with the great original burlesque, entitled
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With effective scenery, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,

GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c.,
at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.

Prof. BARTOLETTI'S Exhibition is now open at the Egyptian Hall, No. 659 Broadway, drawing many visitors to witness wonderful feats performed by tamed and trained Fleas, such as drawing mills, working mines and gardens, drawing railroad trains over two hundred thousand times heavier than the weight of the Flea that draws them, &c. Open from 12 M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 11 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

GYMNASIUM.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD respectfully informs physicians, parents, guardians and all lovers of physical exercises that his new course of Therapeutic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to remove existing diseases and anomalies, particularly of Orthopedic Gymnastics, when directed against the various deformities of the human body, innate or acquired, and also of Hygienic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to prevent diseases, to preserve health and vigor up to the highest age, and to insure a sound and normal development of the growing body, will commence on MONDAY next. New classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children will be formed. For circulars address to the GYMNASIUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY next, March 5, THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, and Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine, at Barnard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13c.

THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE, TUESDAY, March 8, F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery, open at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO Visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents. This exhibition will shortly close.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

LECTURES.

EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND.

THREE LECTURES
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
TUESDAY, March 1; FRIDAY, March 4; THURSDAY, March 10, at 8 P. M.
By WILLIAM C. PRIME, Esq., Author of "Boat Life in Egypt," "Tent Life in the Holy Land," &c., (by invitation of distinguished citizens of Brooklyn.)
Illustrated by Mummies, Mummy Relics, Jewelry, and other articles from Egyptian Tombs and Jerusalem.
Course, $1; Single Tickets, 50 cents; Single Tickets for Children, 25 cents—to be had at the Athenæum, and at the Book and Music Stores.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., on THURSDAY, March 3, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st. Subject—*Value of Geography to the Scholar, the Merchant and the Philanthropist.* All friends of the Society are invited to attend on this occasion.
RICHARD S. FISHER,
Secretary of the Committee.

M. MIEL'S SECOND FRENCH LECTURE will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, March 2, in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. Subject—*The Great Tragic Poet, Corneille.* The same lecture will be repeated on the following THURSDAY, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 11th-st.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL DELIVER the last of his present course of Lectures at the New-York University, on Washington-square, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Religion.* Seats free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 28 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

H. HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—It causes no pain when applied; is a certain and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, and contains no poison nor anything in the slightest degree injurious. Price 25 cents; by mail, ten three cent stamps.
H. HIKA, No. 105½ Prince-st.
Fri

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 38x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE BROWN-stone three-story basement house and lot No. 69 East 23d-st.
Also, for sale, 3 lots on the westerly side of 3d-av., distant 25 feet 6½ inches southerly from 83d-st., each 25 feet 6½ inches by 102 feet 2½ inches.
Also, 4 lots at the nor-heast corner of Fulton and Grand avs., Brooklyn, containing together 80 feet front on Fulton-av. and running through to Putnam-av.
Also, 2 lots in same block at the northwest corner of Fulton-av. and Downing-st., containing on Fulton-av. in front 63 feet 3 inches, and on Downing-st. 83 feet 5 inches. Apply to WM. P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 16 EAST 22d-st., 20 feet wide, together with a lot running through to 21st-st., being 28x197 6-12, near to Broadway. This house was built by the owner and present occupant for his especial use, and with great care. It is 28x52, with 12-inch brick wall between hall and parlors, from top to bottom, and an extended dining-room all the way up of 16x39.
One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2 500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. R. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The corner lot, No. 167 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st. Also, lot No. 3 James-st., next to the corner of, and facing New-Bowery; the whole presenting about 90 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to O. G. CARTER, Office, New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY attic and basement brick house No. 3 Vanderbilt av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; beautiful Clinton-av. garden in the rear; the furniture in the house will be sold, and a large portion of the purchase money on both may remain. For card to view, and terms, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements and in good order. The furniture, which is new and first quality, will be sold cheap if desired, with immediate possession of the house. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION (Murray Hill,) a three-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st., for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—MUST leave the City, and want to sell, a 4-story brown-stone house, 17x53 by 100 feet, in 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs., with all modern improvements; perfect order throughout; $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage for a term of years if required. Address ANDREW, Box No. 177 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. B. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSES AND STORES on the east side of the 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., or to RICHARD PELTON or S. W. CRONK, No. 168 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET—The new three-story brick house No. 8 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avenues. Price $6,800; $4,800 or more can remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any hour of the day. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with all modern improvements. Also, two three-story brick houses, Nos. 63 and 64 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., with modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500. Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x50, No. 242 West 24th-st., just finished; price $9,500. Apply to
H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN THREE-STORY AND basement brick house and lot, in Jersey City, 5 to 6 minutes' walk from the ferry; location desirable. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, price $4,200. For terms apply at No. 210 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A FAMily going to Europe will sell a four-story house, 25x80, in a first-class street, and near to the 5th-av., well and newly furnished. Price $26,000, of which $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM K. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 67 Madison-av., size 25x58, lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE —House and lot No. 45 South 7th-st., Williamsburg; near all the ferries; city cars pass the door; most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 or 20 years. If not sold will be leased. Inquire of JOHN G. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, New-York.

BUILDING LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN, well situated for improvement on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. The street is built up on the side of these lots, and water is now introduced. Also, money to loan on mortgage. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Race-st., belonging to Beyissen, under will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st. Apply on the premises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, basement, brown-stone front houses on the north side of West 50th-st. west of the 8th-av. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, Agent, No. 185 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 330 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTchester County, four valuable lots on 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts., within a few blocks of the depôt; will be sold cheap. Address W. P., *Times* Office.

CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots on the north side of 90th-st., 250 feet west of the 8th-av. Croton water and gas through the street. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 129 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 229 Lewis-st., near 9th-st. Inquire of F. & J. B. HEALTH, office No. 113½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE AND LOT in the City. Give full particulars, and lowest cash price. No. 139 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

That beautiful residence No 119 Willow-st.,
With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege.
Has all the modern conveniences.
Terms easy.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 50, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY.—A very desirable school property, with a farm of 60 acres of excellent land, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Location beautiful and very healthy. Buildings superior and well furnished, and school well established. It will be sold for $1,500 less than its cost, and, if other arrangements are satisfactorily made, the use of considerable school furniture will be allowed for one year, without charge. The health of the present proprietor makes an immediate change necessary. For further particulars, conditions, &c., inquire of A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STONE FACTORY AND a never-failing water power of about 50 horse, suitable for a paper mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with sixty acres of land, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 40x30 feet. Also adjoining, a one-story building 25x45 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 18 NORTH-MOORE-STREET, the three-story brick house and lot 25 feet west of Varick-st.; lot 25x75.
307 H-ST REET—1 lot north side, 207 feet west of 7th-av., 21.6x75 block. If the purchaser improves the lot, the whole amount of his purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by March 16, will be disposed of at auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. For particulars, apply to JOHN CAMERON, No. 294 West 22d st., or No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR-STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. It is 22 feet 6 inches front by 68 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 5th and 6th avs.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO EXCHANGE.—A first class house on Murray Hill, unincumbered, is offered in exchange for City lots, or a country seat desirably located near New-York. Also, a choice farm, 12 miles from New-York, to exchange, unincumbered, for Western land or merchandise. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of B. C. DUTCHER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDEN, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 60 by 150 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 6 CHARLES-STREET, lot 20 feet by 103, house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant neighborhood. Can be seen from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE LOW, consisting of mill, 30 by 45, two stories; two dwelling-houses, about two acres of land, all in good order, situated one mile from Tuckahoe Depôt, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 98 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING-house No. 148 Madison-st., two-story and attic in front and three-story in rear. House 25x44—size of lot 25x100. Apply to S. F. R. CODDINGTON, 67 Broadway.

STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A DESIRABLE TENant; a small 2-story and attic or 3-story house, containing gas, and water, in a good location, between 14th and 30th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $450, payable monthly or quarterly. If suited would take a lease for two or three years. Address, giving rent, location and number of rooms, S., Box No. 3,470 Post-office. Or a part of a house containing not less than 6 rooms, located as above; rent not over $250.

WANTED—A SMALL, THREE-STORY HOUSE, in a genteel neighborhood between 4th and 25th sts. and 1st and 6th avs; rent about $500 or $600; a modern English basement house, with three years' lease, preferred; rent for whole period payable in advance. Address, stating particulars, C. T., Box No. 65 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A GENTEEL TWO-STORY or cottage house in or near New-York, in a healthy locality and within one hour's drive of Wall-st. Rent about $250 or $300. Advertiser would take suitable furniture at a valuation. Any one having such to let will secure a first-class tenant, by addressing A. P., Station D, Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, A house with about 5 acres of good tillable land, within 50 miles of New York; house to contain not less than six sleeping rooms, with parlor, kitchen, &c. Address, giving terms and full particulars, C. W. T., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL MODERN BUILT house in Brooklyn, near Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, is wanted by a prompt and responsible party for a small New-England family. Rent $400 to $600. Will lease for a term of years. Address, giving all particulars, H. F. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP OR basement house, 22 or 25 feet front, not above 38th-st., and between Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $24,000. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TROTTING STALlion. Give full particulars, and lowest cash price. Address Box No. 3,321 New-York City Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester Co., on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.
This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.
Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.
For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 22 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 33 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.
J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

CITY AND COUNTRY.—ON MOUNTAIN SIDE, North Orange, N. J. For sale, a villa now erecting, with stable, and 7 acres of land, known as Lakewood. On the premises is a beautiful lake of spring water, with boat, bath and ice house. The grounds are supplied with fountains, and house with water, by water-power. Has a private road leading to pleasure park with over five miles of walks and drives. New-York can be seen plainly from the grounds. Is only 3 minutes from stage line, and within walking distance of principal Depôt, Churches, &c., &c. Considered in beauty and convenience, not to be equalled within 20 miles of New-York. Price $27,500. Address LAKEWOOD, Box No. 1,296 New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas. Good barn, carriage house, &c. To one wishing to locate in the country, it offers inducements rarely met with—combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying one hour and a quarter's ride from the village. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale, or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either depôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furn

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell at Auction,
TUESDAY, March 1,
at 10 o'clock at No. 158 Broadway,
Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.,
in lots to suit the City and country trade.
Also,
Sample Cards of Cutlery, Plated wares, Portmonnaies, Jewelry, &c.
Also,
A large invoice of Tea-trays, Waiters, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND gores on the 8th and 9th avs., 55th and 56th sts., near the Central Park, and valuable lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 57th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmett, Esq., Referee:

8TH-AV.—8 lots west side, between 55th and 56th sts.
9TH-AV.—5 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
9TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
55TH-ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av
56TH-ST.—5 lots south side, in rear of above.
56TH-ST.—19 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.
56TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.

Also—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 55 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 55 feet 5 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 58th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of 57th-st., thence easterly 160 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.

Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL, ELIZABETH AND ELDRIDGE STREETS, NEW YORK; PRESIDENT-STREET, BROOKLYN, AND NEAR JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY, L. I.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

PEARL-STREET—The valuable four-story brick dwelling-house and store, 293 Pearl-st.; lot, 25x100 feet.

ELIZABETH-STREET—Nos. 85, 87, 87½ and 89 Elizabeth-st., near Grand; lots 75x84 feet.

ELDRIDGE-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 172; the house is in complete order; lot, 23.8x38 feet 6 inches.

PRESIDENT-STREET—The three-story brick house No. 61 President-st., Brooklyn; beautifully situated; lot, 20x100 feet.

VAN WYCK-AVENUE, NEAR JAMAICA, L. I.—Plot of ground, 100x275 feet.

Also, BEACH-STREET—Twenty-five lots south side, near Van Wyck-av. This property is calculated for immediate improvement; contains about 9 acres of ground, beautifully situated near Jamaica, and the lots on a high and commanding position; adjoining and around it are many valuable residences. For further particulars, see auction column in this paper, and map at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

R. H. GIBSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICHLY-CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—R. H. GIBSON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house No. 246 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and rosewood keys—iclegantly one of the finest instruments ever made—with richly-embossed cover and stool; French-plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window-curtains. Also a great variety of elegant China ware, crockery, cutlery, silver ware, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, WORTH AND DUANE STS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

On HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 8 Worth-st.

Also, on DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 181, north side, near Greenwich st.

The proximity of this property to the depôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements contemplated in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the Ward for immediate improvement.

For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

J. W. QUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL COMMENCE HIS SPRING SALES TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious sales rooms, No. 25 Nassau-st., of a large and desirable assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture en suite, sofas, tête-a-têtes, lounges, wardrobes, bedsteads, marble-top tables, washstands, bureaus, etageres, &c., &c.

Also oak, mahogany, rosewood and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, China ware, silver-plated and glass ware, oil-paintings, &c., &c.

Parties desirous of refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. VANDEWATER, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at house No. 540 Hudson-st., one door above Perry-sts., all the handsome bedroom, dining saloon and kitchen furniture contained in the dwelling, consisting of mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes, parlor chairs, rockers, bookcase and secretary, gilt and mahogany framed mirrors, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, double and single bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses and feather beds, bureaus, gilt framed engravings and paintings, marble-top centre tables, large wardrobe, &c. Also, dining saloon furniture, tables, chairs, counters, stoves, refrigerator, oyster stands, glass ware, &c., &c.; one barrel catsup. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer, will sell TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 618 Houston-st., near Wooster-st., a large assortment of genteel household furniture, consisting of one superior rosewood piano-forte, two rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade, rosewood marble-top etageres, sofa, centre and side tables, book-cases, dressing bureaus and washstands; also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, hair and husk mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bedding; also, fine oil-paintings, Bijoux, Parian and China vases and statuettes, cut glass, China and crockery ware, silver plated tea sets, castors, tea and table spoons, knives, and also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

1,000 SHARES OF THE TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company Hypothecated, par $100, will be sold in parcels of 100 shares or upwards.

Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—F. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots on the northerly side of 108th-st., beginning 175 feet east of the 5th-av., each lot 25 feet wide, and 100 feet 5 inches deep. Sale positive. Terms—Two-thirds may remain if desired, for three to five years.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—The two desirable full lots on the north side 56th-st., 165 feet west of Lexington-av.; each lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—ON WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEET & COLE, comprising mahogany and oak parlor and chamber furniture, 3-ply and Brussels carpets, mirrors, &c., &c. Also, Constable's sale of saloon furniture, bagatelle tables, 2 hhds. ale, 7 saloon tables, 75 yards oil-cloth, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, &c.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, removed from 19th-st., consisting of every article usually found in a first class furnished house.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, rubbers, and gaiters, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of all kinds of seasonable goods, to which the attention of city and country dealers is invited.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at No. 4 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit dealers, a fine assortment of white granite common ware, glass ware, French china, &c., including the stock of a dealer. The goods be will carefully repacked for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY FORENOON, BETWEEN Park-row and Greenwich-st., (across the Park and down Barclay-st.,) a GOLD WATCH, with the owner's name—Lizzie Andrews—engraved on the inside of the case; also, a GOLD CHAIN and LOCKET. Any person finding said articles, and bringing them to the New-York *Ledger* office, No. 44 Ann-st., will be duly rewarded.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, (SUPPOSED TO HAVE been dropped at the Philharmonic rehearsal,) a lady's PORTEMONNAIE, containing a small amount of money, a gold thimble, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mr. CURTIS, in upholstery department at Stewart's.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, COMING FROM NO. 11 West 20th st. to Dr. Alexander's Church, a gold pair of EYE-GLASSES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 65 Broadway, or at No. 11 West 20th-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CORAL HEAD BROOCH, between Gramercy-park House and Arnold & Co.'s, Canal st. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at FREEMAN & BENNETT'S, Jewelers, No. 287 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
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Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

WANTED.—$10,000 WANTED, FOR THREE years, on mortgaged real estate, unincumbered, improved, worth $25,000, part rented for $1,500; situate in a flourishing town on Ohio river, in Ohio, on line of railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; liberal interest paid annually in New York out of rents.

$15,000 wanted, for a term of years, secured by mortgage, on 3,300 acres of land and town property. Lands well selected in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, mostly near flourishing towns; security undoubted; a liberal interest paid, as above.

FOR SALE—15,000 acres of best land in Barton county, Missouri, on line of railroad from Springfield to Fort Scott, Kansas. Information had by calling on or addressing R. S., No. 280 St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, the 10th of March next.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859.—The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF representatives of Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday next, March 5, at 3 P. M., in room No. 8 of the building No. 44 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.
This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
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GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
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Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, apparatus and tools. Also, all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and in their office. If not sold by private sale on or before Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Berckman; and has in addition to steam power, great advantages of water-power, with belting, shafting, &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—THE patent right for CLARK'S Improved Window Blinds for sale cheap, patented Jan. 18, 1859, the patentee being desirous of selling out on account of other business. The blinds are the neatest and cheapest ever got up; the slats are readily adjusted by turning a small knob, which dispenses with the usual slat rod in the centre; also a great many other advantages are realized over the common blinds. Can be seen by applying to, or addressing the patentee, JOHN CLARK, No. 44 10th-st, Williamsburg, N. Y.

$3,000—$5,000—TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—Wanted, a partner in an established and permanent business on Broadway, and one of the best locations for business. This is a good opportunity for any one either in or out of the City, having about the above amount. Address, for 10 days, with real name, MERCHANT TAILOR, Box No. 293 Union-square Post-office, Broadway, New-York. All communications strictly confidential and promptly attended to.

TO LET OR LEASE—SOAP AND STARCH FACTORIES.—The extensive soap candle and starch factories, with steam engine, machinery and fixtures, all in prime order and ready for immediate use. Also, a new dwelling-house, 45 by 45 feet, with out-houses, barn, stable, sheds, &c., situated on Newtown Creek, between Penny Bridge and Maspeth Road, Brooklyn, E. D., with or without 30 acres of land. Apply to LYLES, POLHAMUS & CO., No. 120 Front-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworking planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE AND profitable mechanical business in Brooklyn, already established in a good location. This business is a very genteel and pleasant one, and with the necessary capital, extremely lucrative. From $3,000 to $5,000 will be necessary to extend the business as contemplated. Address W. H. R., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE A complete set of pencil-case maker tools, everything requisite to carry on a large business. A good opportunity for young men of charac er to commence business, as a very liberal arrangement will be made with such parties. Inquire of GEORGE WALSH, No. 22 Coenties-slip, or of S. CUTTER, No. 128 East 12th-st.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of reference given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $20,000, in the Domestic Dry Goods Commission Business, which is already established. This is a fine opportunity for the right kind of a man. Address M., Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED WITH SOME CAPITAL.—Can clear $5 per day and upwards sure. Call and satisfy yourselves at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 34, Moffat's Building, HOIT. Also, a good experienced Stencil Brush maker wanted. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A coal-yard, with more than four years' unexpired lease. Terms cash. Inquire at No. 322 Cherry-st.

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PERSONAL.

IF WM. E. RUTHERFORD IS IN THIS City he will please inform his brother, JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, of his address. Direct or call at No. 190 Cherry-st., Sailors' Home.

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For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
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have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
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Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION
And the public are invited to call at No. 722 Broadway, and see
LADD'S NEW PARLOR GRAND PIANO,
Equal in power and richness of tone to the best full grands, occupying but about half their space, and sold at a little more than half the price. Also a beautiful assortment of
SQUARE PIANOS,
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For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
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Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
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Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave reseowed melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano stools, new style, for $2 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $15. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID 7⅓-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano, serpentine mouldings, ivory keys, carved legs, made by one of the best City makers, will be disposed of at a bargain. Can be seen at No. 30 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. B. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Table House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & TROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 56 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC,
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althaus & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly models the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Broadway, and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank counters, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BOONTON, PATENT MACHINE-MADE NUTS.—The subscribers are now manufacturing at their Works, Boonton, New-Jersey, WROUGHT IRON NUTS, upon R. H. COLE'S newly patented NUT MACHINES. In their manufacture the patented device of the "Double Punch," namely, two punches operating from opposite sides toward the centre of the Nut forces into the body of the Nut most of the Iron, which in all other processes is punched out; and also condenses the Iron around the bolt hole, thus insuring the greatest strength in the Screw thread, and making, as they believe, a Nut superior to any made by hand, or the ordinary machine processes.
They invite all consumers of WROUGHT IRON NUTS to make trial of them, and will furnish samples and their price list on application. FULLER, LORD & CO.,
Nos. 137 and 139 Greenwich-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $66; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 2.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP L

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A colored lad named ALEXANDER VANDERVEER, accompanied by several white boys, attempted to steal a ride on the New Jersey Railroad, yesterday afternoon, by getting on top of the cars of an outward-bound train. On arriving at the Hackensack Bridge, the train stopped on a side track to allow an inward-bound train to pass, as there is a single track at this point. The conductor of the train on which the boys were, perceiving them perched on top of the cars, called out to them to jump down, which they did, and just at this moment the inward-bound train came rushing along, and ran over the boys, killing one, whose name is unknown, and injuring the colored boy's head. The body of the boy that was killed was taken to Jersey City, and an inquest will be held to-day. The colored boy was brought to the New-York Hospital, in this City, and it was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull. The operation of trepanning was performed by Dr. QUINLY, yesterday afternoon, and the boy was living last night.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN.—The semi annual meeting of this Board took place last evening at Firemen's Hall—H. HOWARD in the Chair. The following candidates were nominated for Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department: J. A. Creigier, John Baulch, Elisha Kingsland, John Decker, Daniel Donovan, E. W. Jacobs, James F. Wenman, Wm. Hackett, Timothy L. West, Peter N. Corwell, Francis Clark, Stephen Mitchell, John Cavanagh, John Feeny, Clark Vanderbilt, Theodore A. Keese, John S. Craft, James R. Mount, John Wildey, R. V. Mackey. And for the First and Second Districts: G. J. Ruche, John Brice, John Hammell and George McGrath. Thursday, the 31 of March, between 7 and 10 o'clock P. M., was fixed upon for the election, and Friday for counting the votes. The Inspectors of Election are John Slowey, Foreman of Engine Company No. 19; George H. E. Lynch, Hose Company No. 52, and John McMenemy, Hook and Ladder No. 12.

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—At the late meeting of the American Industrial Association, the Superintendent reported that 72 persons had been sent to the West. The Finance Committee reported that the receipts since the previous meeting were $721 38, and that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer is $160 69. The Corresponding Secretary reported that a large number of beneficiaries are sewing women, who are unable to compete with those having sewing-machines. In the opinion of the large dealers in clothing, the most effective charity would be to present the women with sewing-machines.

FINES AND LICENSES.—The receipts at the Mayor's Office for licenses and fines last week amounted to $779 25. Monday, $179 25, the receipts for that day, was deposited in the City Treasury; Tuesday, $66 25; Wednesday, $108 25; Thursday, $84; Friday, $102, and Saturday, $239 50. The receipts Saturday were much larger than those of any other day of the week, because on that day the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company took out licenses for two two-horse railway cars, ($100,) and three one-horse cars ($75) The total amount thus collected since Jan. 1 is $9,801 75, only $675 50 less than the receipts for the whole of last year amounted to.

SUPPOSED COLLECTOR DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently about 35 years of age, was found yesterday morning, floating at the stern of the steamer *Godwin*, lying at the foot of Harrison-street. An inquest was held, and no marks of violence being apparent on the body, a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was stoutly built, a little over medium height, dark hair and whiskers, and dressed in black, and had the appearance of having been in the water about three months. On his person were an account book, several bills for collection, and some small silver change. The papers would indicate that he had been employed as collector by Messrs. HEADOFF and HUBD, assignees of JOSH-BECK & CO.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—A letter received yesterday from the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, says: "The cold with which I was suffering when I last wrote you, has wholly left my lungs, and I look forward with entire confidence to keeping my appointment with you for the 4th of March." The arrangements are completed for a grand celebration of the Seventieth Anniversary of the formation of the Government of the United States. The tickets for Mr. EVERETT'S oration at the Academy of Music, are now for sale at all the bookstores.

PAVING HUDSON-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon. Alderman BRADY'S resolution, directing that Hudson-street should be paved with Belgian pavement, came up for consideration. Numerous remonstrances from property holders were presented, protesting against the work being done, on the ground that taxes were too heavy already. No decided action was taken, but the opinions expressed favored the postponement of the work for the present. Several other unimportant papers came before the Committee.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.—The artists engaged by Messrs. WIDDOWS and LA SAGE, for their French Theatre in this City, arrived on Saturday last by the *Fulton*. The Theatre will be opened on Tuesday, March 8. It has been quite restored and renewed in all respects, and promises to be one of the pleasantest places of public resort in the City.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS ON THE ROCKPORT BANK.—Several bills of the denomination of $5, on the Rockport Bank, Mass., were passed on shopkeepers last evening. A new feature on the bill was the printing of "A. HOLLISTER, Real Estate Agent, Hartford, Conn.," on the back of the bill, to give the impression that it must be genuine, having a business advertisement on the back.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTE.—The organization of this Committee was finally completed last evening by the election of the following officers, *President*—CHARLES A. PEABODY. *Vice-Presidents*—Thos. G. GLAUBENSKLEE and THOMAS LITTLE. *Treasurer*—JAMES KELLY. *Secretaries*—GEORGE SPARROW and H. T. CLEVELAND. After the appointment of an Executive Committee they adjourned.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—JAMES WILSON, residing at No. 245 Elizabeth street, while in an intoxicated condition, walked into the river at the foot of Oliver-street, at 7½ o'clock last evening, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of Officer RODE of the Fourth Ward Police.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Early last evening two men in a butcher's wagon drove up to the front of the store of JACKSON HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, seized a roll of carpeting, threw it into the wagon and made good their escape. This is the second robbery of the kind in that vicinity within two weeks.

LARGE CONTRIBUTION.—At the close of the Annual Missionary services in St. Paul's M. E. Church in this City, on Sunday last, the congregation contributed $10,000 to the Missionary cause, in addition to a recent contribution of $2,580.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The weekly report of the New York Hospital shows that on Feb. 25, there were in the Hospital, under surgical treatment: 156; under medical, 93; total, 249. Of the whole number 211 were males, and 38 females.

BAD FIVES ON THE WICKFORD BANK.—Five-dollar bills of the exploded Farmers' Bank of Wickford, R. I., altered to $3 on the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg, N. Y., appeared last night. But few of them were passed.

FATAL EFFORT TO CONCEAL HER SHAME.—MARIA HAYWARD, an Irish girl 18 years old, who has been for several months past engaged as domestic at No. 567 Broome-street, died on Sunday evening from the effects following an attempt to produce an abortion.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE.—The steamer *Connecticut* having been put in complete order, will be placed on the line to Boston *via* the Norwich and Worcester route to-morrow, to run as before, in connection with the *Commonwealth*.

THE BLACK WARRIOR.—All further hope of saving this steamer has been abandoned, the sea having completely demolished the planking and bulwarks on the starboard side, and the hull being much broken up. A portion of the engine will be saved, if the weather continues moderate.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
THE BEST PUMP IN USE!
We can prove, by the best of evidence, is "WEST'S Improved." Sold by GAY & WEST, No. 118 Maiden-lane. No. 203 Broadway, after 1st of May.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—How painful and patiently borne are the maladies peculiar to the gentler sex! These Pills gently stimulate the system, and restore all functional derangements to health. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Saxonia	Mar. 1	New-York	Southam'n.
Africa	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Mar. 3	New-York	Galway.
City of Manchester	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Mar. 5	New-York	Southam'n.
Canada	Mar. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR EUROPE.			
Jura	Feb. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Feb. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Feb. 19	Glasgow	New-York.
North Britain	Feb. 23	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Feb. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washington	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Bernassia	Mar. 3	Southampton	New-York.
FOR THE ISTHMUS CHAGRES.			
Illinois	Mar. 7	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Mar. 10	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Mar. 12	New-Orleans	Minaultan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Mar. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	Mar. 3	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Mar. 5	Charleston	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 28.

$1,000	Miss. State 6s	85¾	315	Erie Railroad	13
15,000	do	85¾	160	Harlem R.R. Pref.	40
12,000	do	85¾	50	do	b60 40
500	California St. 7s	84¾	100	do	b30 40
1,000	N.Y. Cen. RR. 7s	102¾	600	Reading Railroad	49¾
1,000	Erie R.R. Bds. '75	38¾	100	do	49¾
1,000	do	38¾	100	do	s17 49¾
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	38	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93
1,000	Har. R. R. 3d M. B.	72	300	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1
1,000	Mich. S 1st M. Bs.	87	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 51⅝
2,500	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	63	100	do	s60 51¾
2,000	Nor. Ja. 1st M. Bs	82	200	do	52
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	89	50	do	b30 53
2,000	do	88¾	200	do	b30 51⅞
12,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	22¾	100	do	s60 51¾
1,000	Chic., St. Paul & F. L. ul. 1st M. B.	45	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. B.	b38 47¾
2,000	D. M. & T. 1st m	60	100	do	s30 47¾
8	Bank of Commerce	101¾	50	do	47¾
5	do	101½	50	do	s10 47⅞
5	do	101	100	do	47⅞
10	Market Bank	16¾	100	do	b30 48
20	Bank of N. America	109	50	do	b60 48
50	Citizens' Bank	1 23⅛	200	Panama Railroad	117
10	Artisans' Bank	96½	50	do	s10 117
100	Harlem Gas Co	97	100	do	b30 117
105	Del. & H. Canal Co.	99¾	100	do	b60 117
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b10 78	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	c 70
50	Comb. Preferred	24⅜	100	do	s30 69⅞
1950	N. Y. Central R.R.	79⅞	50	do	s60 69¾
100	do	80	100	do	b30 70
100	do	s30 79⅞	450	do	s30 70
200	do	b60 80	200	do	s10 70
100	do	b30 80	450	do	s30 70⅛
100	do	b10 80	700	Cle. & Tol. R.	b60 30
100	do	s60 80	350	do	b3 30
300	do	s30 80	50	do	c 29⅞
225	do	b60 80⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 62⅜
240	do	80¾	1200	do	62¾
100	do	s10 80¾	300	do	b60 63¼
100	do	s60 80⅛	800	do	b30 62¾
200	do	s30 80¾	550	do	s30 62
917	do	80¾	100	do	b10 62¼
200	do	b60 80⅝	50	do	b7 62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	b60 48¾
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90	100	do	s10 48¾
10,000	Miss. St. 6s	86⅛	170	do	s10 48¼
50	Cumberland Pref'd	24	100	do	s10 48¼
250	Pacific Mail Stm. Co	78¾	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	62¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 80¾	200	do	b30 63¼
100	do	80⅝	50	Reading Railroad	50
100	do	80¾	50	Panama Railroad	117
300	do	s60 80¾	175	do	117¼
100	do	s10 80⅝	300	do	b30 117¾
400	do	s3 80⅞	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	70¾
150	do	s3 80¾	100	do	b30 70¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	83	50	do	s30 70¾
400	Har. R. Pref.	40½	300	do	70⅝
100	Michigan Cen R. R.	s30 54¾	30	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	30
100	do	b60 52¾	200	do	b60 30¼
200	do	52¾	100	do	30¼

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$12,000	Mem. City 6s	B. 68	13 Mer. Fire Ins. Co. 12
1,000	Sec. Av. R.R. 7s	99	10 Arctic F. Ins. Co. 11
6,000	T. of Ft. Mad. I. 8s	50	10 do 11
3,000	Mar. & Cin. R. 8s	8	13 Eagle F. Ins. Co. 11
1,000	Missouri State 6s	85¾	44 St. Nich. F. Ins. Co. 92
2,000	L. C. & Mil. R. 7s	22¾	20 Nassau F. Ins. Co. 14
500	S. M Ins. S. of '53.	75	40 Mer. Fire Ins. Co. 17
600	At M. Ins. S. '58.	92	20 N. W. Fire Ins. Co. 97
980	G. W. M Ins. S. '57.	71¼	10 Third-av. R. Co. 12
100	Market Bank	16	150 White & Sar. R Co. 31
40	Butch. & Drov. B.	118¾	200 Am. Tim. Bend. Co. 11
100	St. Nich. Bank	94¾	30 Am. Ex. Bank	107¼
40	Bulls Head Bk	99¾	20 Bank of N. Y.	106¾
5	Bk. of Comwith	97¾	10 Mer. Ma. Ins Co.	101
40	do	97¾	20 do	99
10	Nassau Bank	100¾	25 Clin. Fire Ins. Co.	115
10	Ex. Fire Ins. Co.	100¾	10 Har. F. Ins. Co.	97
50	Etna Fire Ins. Co.	114¾	15 Arctic F. Ins. Co.	113
10	Clin. Fire Ins. Co.	114½	10 Long Is. Fire I. Co.	103½
150	Wall-st. Fire In. Co.	30½	14 Lenox F. Ins. Co.	92
125	N. R. Fire Ins. Co.	155	11 Second-av. R.	99¾

MONDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 19:

Decrease in Loans	$1,610 412
Increase in Specie	125 216
Decrease in Circulation	20,886
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	810,520

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb 27, 1858.	Feb 26, 1859.	Feb. 19, 1859.
Capital	$65,000,000	$68,040,385	$68,010 385
Loans	103,769,127	125,865 083	127,476,195
Specie	31,658,694	26 470,171	26 344 955
Circulation	6,530,759	7 736,982	7,766,858
Gross Deposits	87,386 361	108,000,802	108,937,504
Exchanged	18,657,058	19,785,055	19,911,207
Undrawn	71,729,305	83,215,837	80,026 357
In Sub-Treasury	3,420,961	7,193,829	6,770,555

The further reduction of Loans, on the Bank Averages, to-day, is much larger than anticipated. The movement is most wholly involuntary, arising from the ease in the Money Market and the comparative scarcity of new bills. Few of the Banks are running down their lines as a matter of preference. The Specie Average goes up a little, although the general movement of the week to Europe and the Sub-Treasury indicated a loss of about half a million. The income by exports, as usual in the Spring season, begins to count in favor of the City. The present average is exclusive of the California arrival, $1,287,967. Part of the Deposit line has been lost in paying off maturing bills at Bank. The Statement, as a whole, is regarded on the Street this afternoon as further evidence of a cheap and quiet market for Money. The rates of to-day, both on call and for discounts, are the same as in our review of the past week. The standard drawers of Exchange are asking ½ advance, and we quote on London 109¼@109¾ ℔ cent. Not much business yet accomplished for Wednesday's steamer.

The Stock Market is strong and speculative to-day. The movement for the rise is more decided than for several weeks past. It had its first important impulse on Friday last, and this was succeeded by pretty confident purchases on Saturday, indicating at the close of the week a preponderating influence at the Board of Brokers in favor of higher prices. These signs held good at the early session this forenoon, New-York Central stock leading off with sales of about 6,000 shares, at a further advance of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. In the Street, after the first adjournment, another advance of ½ ℔ cent. was paid, the certificates for delivery to-day being rather scarce, and several of the Street jobbers failing to meet their contracts. The highest price paid was 80¾ ℔ cent., at which price, and at 80⅞ ℔ cent., further considerable sales were made at the Second Board. The closing price was 80¾, as against 79½ on Saturday. The influence of this leading Stock was felt upon most of the Western shares, and upon Harlem Preferred and Hudson River. The additional rise in Rock Island was ½ ℔ cent.; Galena, ¾ ℔ cent.; Michigan Central ½ ℔ cent.; Southern Preferred, 1½ ℔ cent.; Toledo, ½; Harlem Preferred, ¾; and Hudson ½ ℔ cent. The entire sales of the day in New-York Central were not much under 10,000 shares, and of other stocks 15,000 or 16,000 shares. The advance in Panama, under a strong demand, was to 117½ ℔ cent. at the close of the dealings. The advices by the mail of yesterday are to the effect that neither of the prospective rival routes to the Pacific are likely soon to interfere with the California trade over the Road, while the miscellaneous freight and specie traffic, exclusive of this trade, derived from Central America and the Southwest Coast, are constantly on the increase. A deputation of the Directors, Messrs. WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., and WM. C. FELLOWS, have recently been over the property, and the former of these gentlemen has just returned to New-York, abundantly satisfied of the substantial condition and excellent order of the line of the Road, and of its capacity to double its present business, without adding materially to the expenses of operating it. The advance in the stock is somewhat accelerated by the circumstance that a considerable line *short* was recently sold on the Street on the calculation that the rivalry between the steamship lines might lead to the immediate reopening of a cheaper transit, *viâ* Nicaragua. This rivalry, on the contrary, must avail of the only practical route, *viâ* Panama, and so far as it tends to increase the travel to California, must increase the business of the Road. We do not understand that the Company now identify themselves with either of the California steamship lines, although the suspicion has been general that their sympathies are strongly with the Pacific Mail. The Pacific Mail shares advanced to-day to 78½ ℔ cent. The accounts by the last steamer, while partially confirming the belief that GARRISON, on the Pacific side, has united with VANDERBILT here to run an opposition, are counterbalanced by the prospects of a renewal of the mail contract at Washington in the course of the present week. It is not improbable that the arrangement of the new contract may involve or lead to another compromise with VANDERBILT and ROBERTS, whose confidential friends and Brokers have not been sellers of the Mail Stock for some days past.

The strength of the market to-day was not confined to the speculative shares. The new Federal Loan improved ¼ ℔ cent., and No2½ ℔ cent, was bid, without inducing sellers. There was a further advance of 1 ℔ cent. in Missouris, closing 86⅛@86¼, and ¼ ℔ cent. in Tennessees. In Railway Bonds, the unsecured or Convertible Bonds of the Erie advanced 2@2½ ℔ cent., and Illinois Constructions were ½ ℔ cent. higher. The Boads of the New-York Central were firmer and scarce.

The holders of Racine City Bonds, Wisconsin, will find on another page of this paper a call for a meeting in Exchange-place, on Saturday, next, at 3 o'clock.

The public are cautioned, by advertisement in another place, against purchasing certain numbers of Camden and Amboy Bonds, stolen from an office in Philadelphia.

MESSRS. SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling Per acre
40 acres	1 00	1 12½
80 acres	85	90
120 acres	78	85
160 acres	84	90

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during February:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Feb. 1, 1859, by balance		$4,242,153 42
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,724,061 72	
Patent Fees	6,216 35	
Post-Office Department	924,869 91	
Loans	2,169,022 30	
Miscellaneous	64,761 87—	5,888,932 15
Total		$10,131,085 57
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$5,052 766 06	
Post-Office Drafts	858,562 37—	5,911,328 43
Feb. 28, 1859, Balance		$4,219,657 14
By balance, Cr., Disbursing Account	$2,400,497 88	
By receipts during the Month	1,577,637 13—	3,978,135 01
To payments		1,632,133 57
Balance		$2,346,001 44
By balance, Cr. interest accounts		$176,341 33
To payments		28,234 50
Balance		$148,106 83
By receipts for Customs in February, '59		$2,724 061 72
By receipts for Customs in Feb., 1858		1,483.370 10
Increase in Feb., 1859		$1,240,691 56
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,957,619 89
By Coin received during the Month	$60,570 74	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	618,770 21—	679,340 95
Total		$2,636,960 84
To payments in Coin	$42,292 12	
To payments in Fine Bars	779,309 41—	821,601 53
Balance		$1,815,359 31
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,713,864 41	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	330,382 52—	7,052,246 93
By fine bars in Assay Office	1,529,978 79	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	224,347 34—	1,754,326 13
Total		$8,807,573 06
Less due Depositors		1,599,875 91
Balance		$7,207,697 15

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Feb. 28, 1859:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$6,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,000 00	
United States Bullion	669,000 00—	$685,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$57,700 00	
Foreign Bullion	9,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	6,000 00	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	2,300 00—	$75,000 00
TOTAL DEPOSITS.		
Payable in Bars		$750,000 00
Payable in Coins		10.000 00
Total		$760,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$598,009 40
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage		60,119 39

The County Bank Once More.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The cause of the rejection of the New-York County Bank and the Grocers' Bank by the Clearing-house having been left unexplained, it is proper something should be said in order to show that their condition could not have been taken into account by those members of the Clearing-house who voted against the application for membership.

To prove the soundness of both institutions, it is sufficient to say that Mr. COOK, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, having given a thorough examination, pronounced their capitals sound, and gives his certificate. The Committee on Admissions, from the Clearing-house, examined the assets of the two Banks and also pronounced the Banks in a sound condition, with a surplus.

Now, every person of ordinary discernment must see that such an event is well calculated to injure the credit of Banks so situated, and those who voted in the negative, if they gave themselves the trouble of a moment's reflection, must have known that they did an act which nothing could justify.

The Clearing-house was instituted for the purpose of facilitating exchanges among banks, and, if I am rightly informed, for that purpose alone; and what right it has to exclude banks which its own Committee admitted to be in a sound condition, I have yet to learn.

The truth seems to be, that a disposition exists among certain would-be great men in Wall-street to look down upon and oppress all the small banks; that is, banks having capital under $1,000,000. An association of presidents presiding over a million and upwards, (called in derision the *House of Lords*,) has, I am told, just been instituted, whose object, I suppose, is to take the monetary affairs of the City under their especial care, and to compel the paltry fellows who have only three, four, or eight hundred thousand under their charge, to do their bidding, and to ask favors, cap in hand, with all proper humility.

These individuals seem to fancy that a man's financial talent and knowledge are to be measured by the amount of the capital of his bank, and that, consequently, the eight millions' opinion upon any question is worth just forty times that of the unfortunate imbecile who rejoices in a power not greater than two hundred thousand.

In this respect they resemble the aristocratic portion of the English people, who, according to BULWER, thinks that no man with an income less than two thousand pounds a year, can have, or has the right to an opinion upon any subject.

The animus above alluded to, is not, I am happy to say, to be imputed to all the gentlemen composing this lordly institution, since some of them, it is reported, and those certainly of the largest calibre of intellect, look with contempt upon the ridiculous pretensions of their *confrères*. The remedy for this state of things is obviously in legislative action; an amendment of the banking law should be immediately called for, placing the Clearing-house under such regulations, that any and all banks in sound condition shall be admitted to its privileges. A further amendment would not be amiss requiring Presidents of banks banded together for financial purposes, to report all proceedings calculated to affect and have bearing upon the monetary condition of the country. The genius of our institutions is opposed to all secret societies whatever may be their object; and especially to those who wield for good or for evil, the greatest of powers, the power of money. Let us, therefore, have publicity.

In conclusion, I may add, that it would be worse than folly for the small banks, as they are termed, to submit to the overbearing conduct of the larger, since there is nothing to hinder their procuring law that will place all banks, great and small, upon a footing of perfect equality. FAIR PLAY.

We give place to the foregoing communication, additional to what has already been said of the recent movement in the Clearing-house, without desiring to be understood as indorsing the *Legislative* remedy suggested by this and other correspondents. We do not see that it is called for by the nature of the abuse, which is otherwise susceptible of correction. The Association in the Clearing-house is voluntary, and has never yet been in any way recognized by our Banking Law, and we trust never will be in the sense to give the establishment control over our banking movement. The particular conduct now complained of, and other nuisances growing out of the accidental and wholly factitious importance which has been given to a few men who cipher and gossip and mouse around the office assigned to the settlement of the daily exchanges between the Banks, whether as a regular or self-constituted management, might readily be removed by the majority of the Associated Banks in general meeting or at their annual election. The power of numbers is with the Banks under a million of Capital, who really have with them, in the sentiment that the Clearing-house is constantly perverted to mischief, a majority of the officers of the large Banks; so that the manly exercise of this power in modifying the standing rules, and in placing right thinking men on the Committees, is all that is required to bring the establishment back to its original and simple purpose.

While on the subject of admission to the Clearing House, we may as well say to our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce*, that he mistakes us if he supposes that we advocate the rejection of the Bullion Bank, which we simply warned him will be blackballed, if the same spirit continues to obtain. The act would be arbitrary, but not more so than the refusal of the New-York County Bank, which he certainly seemed to sanction. We agree in believing that the confusion and inconvenience growing out of such intermeddling with the freedom of the business and interchanges of banking, we care not under what peculiar theory, would fall mainly upon the Banks already in the Clearing-house.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 26.	Loans. Feb. 19.	Specie. Feb. 26.	Specie. Feb. 19.
Bk. of New-York	4,291,288	4,468,601	913,93	830,508
Manhattan Co	4,984,214	5,148,768	670,834	651,670
Merchants' Bank	5,883,093	5,871,640	1,871,033	1,870,852
Mechanics' Bank	4,241,096	4,288,397	797,117	754,851
Union Bank	2,987,394	3,131,264	637,776	721,095
Bk. of America	5,408,496	5 476,828	2,711,523	2,811,730
Phenix Bank	3,436 614	3,210,323	526,583	526,228
City Bank	1,971,058	1,979,235	441,195	558,527
Tradesmen's Bank	1,279,181	1,292,920	144,261	138,669
Fulton Bank	1,840,375	1,908,513	304,294	297,876
Chemical Bank	1,979,714	2,035,044	858,129	785,377
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,241,113	2,248,066	263,839	256,040
National Bank	2,125,623	2,186,919	281,726	362,166
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,546,847	1,561,906	369,409	340,708
Mech. & Trad. Bk	901,591	872,872	157,479	161,089
Greenwich Bank	688,465	673,122	71,923	102,763
Leather Man. Bk.	2,159,772	2,224,937	383,274	380,955
Seventh Ward Bk	1,287,358	1,292,732	223,322	259,124
Bk. St. New-York	3,939,556	3,950,472	1,582,423	1,567,194
Am. Exchange Bk	7,755,350	7,818,689	1,710,706	1,608,675
Bk. of Commerce	11,820,398	12,10,202	1,867,855	1,781,027
Broadway Bank	2,560,174	2,582,740	403,401	423,463
Ocean Bank	1,707,100	1,766,162	343,460	289,751
Mercantile Bank	2,809,896	2,920,005	455,910	361,115
Pacific Bank	1,146,967	1,176,155	198,825	203,104
Bk. of Republic	4,377,871	4,461,252	1,033,084	1,072,784
Chatham Bank	581,347	590,840	101,076	101,827
People's Bank	656,699	655,778	188,340	181,836
Bk. of N. America	1,676,741	1,722,889	253,896	264,070
Hanover Bank	1,379,359	1,385,349	209,080	142,413
Irving Bank	861,236	889,459	111,496	171,172
Metropolitan Bank	6,611,757	6,809,161	1,338,926	1,271,955
Citizens' Bank	762,577	755,567	109,821	110,934
Nassau Bank	1,628,405	1,657,870	209,450	197,411
Market Bank	1,708,492	1,694,587	333,073	283,387
St. Nicholas Bank	1,149,038	1,142,808	236,709	211,985
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,637,569	3,579,566	650,472	901,043
Corn Exch. Bank	1,463,663	1,502,838	233,497	159,809
Continental Bank	3,767,564	3,855,638	718,496	766,215
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,226,413	1,234,180	204,187	172,683
Oriental Bank	594,034	608,203	74,411	83,405
Marine Bank	920,715	938,575	115,605	108,492
Atlantic Bank	582,107	584,882	67,342	68,587
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,738,246	2,698,393	420,943	443,429
Park Bank	4,495,305	4,467,043	1,124,799	940,139
Artisans' Bank	1,154,205	1,153,966	130,780	139,862
Mech. B'g Ass'n	417,244	421,968	90,305	85,106
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	468,276	458,182	53,734	64,416
N. Y. Exch. Bank	309,348	316 544	27,072	26,634
Bull's Head Bank	379,273	386,379	41,379	37,873
N. Y. County Bank	395,221	399,311	56,860	54,148
Grocers' Bank	408,007	412,013	60,417	64,139
East River Bank	280,304	271,214	28,281	26,470
North River Bank	343,411	340,418	68,423	76,330
Total	126,866,083	127,476 495	26,470,171	26,344,955
	Decrease $1,610,412		Increase... $125,216	

Banks.	Circulation. Feb. 26.	Circulation. Feb. 19.	Deposits—Net. Feb. 26.	Deposits—Net. Feb. 19.
Bk. of New-York	384,076	386,410	2,767,498	2,843,905
Manhattan Co	330,245	333,869	2,962,611	3,163,847
Merchants' Bank	163,482	165,390	4,934,951	4,765,927
Mechanics' Bank	270,380	271,562	3,288,751	3,345,086
Union Bank	175,843	175,133	2,305,165	2,497,923
Bk. of America	120,653	118,306	5,245,180	5,344,719
Phenix Bank	119,724	125,810	2,248,394	2,189,998
City Bank			1,383,039	1,546,501
Tradesmen's Bank	246,459	261,053	702,170	697,483
Fulton Bank	133,695	128,777	1,485,930	1,539,173
Chemical Bank	278,403	274,804	2,162,669	2,136,001
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128 311	131,631	1,261,691	1,249,216
National Bank	147,141	142,690	923,992	974,996
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	171,312	176,220	1,184,420	1,151,563
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	115,465	119,804	801,338	795,783
Greenwich Bank	122,267	123,501	526,276	561,219
Leather Man. Bk.	229,231	227,416	1,481,418	1,544,830
Seventh Ward Bk	180,092	181,520	780,621	809,329
Bk. St. New-York	225,011	223,559	3,253,448	3,274,623